The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.—NO. 3128. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

The Withdrawal of the Rebels from before Washington.

Further Particulars of the Advance of the National Forces.

THEORIES OF THE REBEL RETREAT

Their Forces Still in Sight from Falls Church.

SKIRMISHING AT GREAT FALLS.

A Large Rebel Force Threatening Gen. McCall's Division.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

The Forces under Gens. McCulloch and Hardee Approaching Lexington.

Col. Blair Again Arrested, and Released by Order of Gen. Scott.

REPORTED FIGHTING IN KENTUCKY

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 29—Midnight.

Munson's Hill is in possession of a portion of Gen. RICHARDSON'S Brigade. Here the rebels had made the most formidable of any of their preparations to resist an attack. When they first took possession of the hill, they threw up a line of breastworks which really looked as if they were hard to be taken. Before these works the rebels mounted one piece, of which our engineers took a careful survey, and reported it to be a 44-pounder. Upon a close inspection, to-day, this 44-pounder proved to be a log of white oak, duly mounted on other logs. The log was not painted or dressed, but on the end was painted a large black spot, the exact size of the bore of a 44-pounder gun. The rebels had also imitated the trick played upon them by our troops some time since—of mounting a piece of large stove-pipe on works, and setting it for a Parrott gun. This same imitation has been heretofore supposed to be one of the 10-pounder Parrotts which we lost at Bull Run.

None of the earthworks which the rebels had evacuated were really entitled to be called fortifications. They were nothing but breast-high embankments, with the ditch, Pillow-fashion, on the inside. They were so constructed, doubtless, to save labor, as the men could stand in the ditch excavated and be protected, without the necessity of raising a high bank in front. Upon none of the works were there any evidences that guns of position had been mounted.

There were traces of wheels evidently made by light batteries, but nothing like preparations for mounting siege guns. In the deserted camps, the men found the usual *débris* of a hastily evacuated place. There were several pounds of bacon, a few pounds of flour, cakes baked and ready for the eating, cast-off clothing, hats, boots, etc., and an inconsiderable quantity of badly used-up equipments. It was certain that neither men nor horses had suffered for food, for the roasting ears in the adjoining cornfields were plenty, and just ripe, and the grass around the fields was rank and green. Starving men or starving horses would have left no such sources of supply intact. The houses evacuated were written over with the names of men, and sometimes marking the prevailing regiments among their last occupants. Among others, were the following memoranda, as Assistant-Secretary SCOTT calls them: "ABE LINCOLN can go to hell;" "SCOTT is a granny;" "We licked the damned Yankees at Bull Run, and will do it again in ten days;" "We can give the abolitionists two to one and lick hell out of them;" and so on.

I saw no evidences that the rebels had any tents, except that in one place was the shade of an officer's tent. All along were bough houses, and rail huts, covered with straw and in some cases mud; but nothing that looked as though there had been tents and camp equipage.

How far back the rebels have gone, is as yet purely conjecture. When I left this afternoon but one of our scouting parties had returned. They had gone as far as Falls Church without finding the late army of occupation. It is supposed they have dropped back at least as far as the range of hills a mile or so this side of Fairfax Court-House, upon which they had constructed works previous to our last advance, and which were the most formidable I have ever seen of their construction.

Of course the reason for this flight is also conjecture. It took place before even Gen. MCCLELLAN suspected it was contemplated, and Munson's Hill was really deserted several hours before we were aware of the fact. By the way, I forgot to mention that upon one of their flag-staffs the rebel flag was floating when our men took possession. It had doubtless been left there to deceive us with the belief that they were yet on guard beneath it. Some think they have fallen back only to draw us on. Others think they have gone down below, to strengthen Aquia Creek and Occoquan. Others still think they have gone above, to cross in front of Gen. BANKS, and after knocking the spots out of him, to take Washington on the flank. Still others, and there are a good many, think they have exhausted the supplies in this section, and gone to fairer fields and fresher herbage in Western Virginia and Kentucky. Gen. KEYES thinks they have gone away because they had word that the Cabinet on Friday had ordered an advance of our troops, of which information was got to them in about five hours after the Cabinet edict had been sent to Gen. MCCLELLAN. As no such meeting had been held, and no such order given, of course this reason is not the true one. Gen. FRANKLIN thinks they were frightened by the formidable display made by our troops in and around Alexandria on Wednesday last. There was a grand review of his division, numbering some ten or twelve thousand men. This was on a field in full view of the rebels on Munson's Hill, and at that distance must have looked much stronger than it really was. It is the opinion of Gen. FRANKLIN that the rebels took this as the sign of a forward movement on our part, and so fell back, to give us room.

One thing is certain, all the rebel works were constructed to repel attacks from the direction of Alexandria, and without regard to an enemy on their rear or on their left flank, towards Georgetown and the Chain Bridge. Probably the real cause of the retreat was the threatening aspect of our operations towards Lewinsville. If we succeeded, as we seemed intent upon doing, in holding Lewinsville in force, the rebels centre was in danger of being pierced, and their left and right wings cut off. To avoid this they have withdrawn their right and centre, so as to concentrate again around their original base at Manassas. That they have done this shows conclusively that they are not prepared to fight our Army of the Potomac. If they were, they would have accepted our challenge to control the possession of Lewinsville, and so brought on a general and decisive engagement.

Their retreat, even if it is not beyond Fairfax, is exceedingly beneficial to us. It strengthens our men, and inspires them with confidence. It gives us a much easier way of keeping up communication in front between our right and left wings. It also clears the track of the Loudon and Hampshire Road from Alexandria to Falls Church. Over this we send supplies to all our extensive camps, at a much less cost of transportation and in one quarter of the time.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

We had this morning a number of distinguished arrivals from New-York; Marshal MURRAY and THURLOW WEED are among them. They come, I believe, to make some arrangement for Winter quarters for the State prisoners. Strange to say, Mr. WEED again lost his pocket-book last evening. It was probably picked from his pocket in the sleeping cars. He appears to be particularly unfortunate of late in the company he keeps.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30—A. M.

All south of Chain Bridge is quiet to-day, our troops occupying in force the line of works abandoned by the rebels on Saturday.

A REBEL FORCE AT GREAT FALLS.

At Great Falls this morning about 6 o'clock, the enemy showed a front of a Battery of six pieces of artillery, supported by a few companies of infantry. The artillery threw a few shots across the river at our men without effect. Gen. MCCALL sent an addition of two companies to resist the enemy in case they attempted a passage of the river, no response being made. The rebels then appeared with eight regiments of infantry to support their artillery. Gen. MCCALL then dispatched two guns and a column of infantry to the scene of action. On the appearance of this force the rebels dispersed, about one half of their force going up the river and the remainder going down. What was the meaning of this movement is, of course, a matter of conjecture.

LEWINSVILLE OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS.

There was a slight skirmish between our troops and the rebels at Lewinsville this morning, but there was nothing in it, the rebels falling back without making any resistance that called for fight from our side. The effect of the advance of our troops has been most electric.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

Beyond the affair at Great Falls, we have had no movements of interest to note. The rebels have not shown in any force this side of the Falls. Their pickets are beginning to show at various points in front of our lines—in one instance to the number of forty or fifty cavalry and about 150 infantry. They withdrew and scattered, without making any demonstration. With this exception, all the rebels seen to-day were cavalry scouts.

From Chain Bridge we have made no advance of any extent, the picket lines being as they were previous to the retirement of the rebels.

EXTENDING THE PICKETS.

This morning our picket lines were extended two miles beyond Mason's Hill, which is situated nearly two miles west of Bailey's Cross Roads, and the picket force was pushed west from Alexandria on the line of the Orange Railroad as far as Edsall's Hill, eight miles distant, the rebels retiring before our troops as they advanced. A company also marched down as far as Mount Vernon, and seized on the estate of JOHN A. WASHINGTON, recently killed in Virginia, eight hundred bushels of wheat, five hundred bushels of oats, and seventy-five barrels of fish—all of which was conveyed to Alexandria. A similar success attended the expedition to Edsall's Hill. Gen. FRANKLIN'S lines extend from their southernmost limit to Mason's Hill. A portion of Gen. RICHARDSON'S command occupies Munson's, and Gen. MCDOWELL'S lines extend, as yesterday, from Perkins' Hill to Falls Church.

About noon, to-day, the outer pickets beyond Mason's Hill saw a number of the rebel cavalry a half mile distant. Seeing our pickets approaching in the road, the rebels drew up in line across the road and fired their carbines. Our men returned the fire, when the rebels divided off and entered the woods. The work on Mason's Hill, and scraps of paper and carvings on the trees at Munson's Hill, showed that the occupants had been the Seventh Virginia and First Maryland Regiments.

THE OCCUPATION OF FALLS CHURCH.

The day before our forces occupied Falls Church, the rebels evacuated it, with six regiments and four pieces of artillery.

The National pickets now occupy one end of the village and the rebel pickets the other, both positions being on the Leesburgh turnpike. The opposing pickets are not more than a quarter of a mile apart.

THE ENEMY STILL IN SIGHT.

From Falls Church was seen this morning a rebel regiment of infantry drilling on a hill beyond the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. Artillery was also observed crossing the turnpike.

FRESH REBEL EARTHWORKS.

To the left of Falls Church, a mile and a half distant, fresh rebel earthworks are being thrown up on an eminence commanding the village.

A SUCCESSFUL SCOUT.

A large scouting party started out in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, the result of which was the capture of three cavalry horses, also three privates, and a Lieutenant belonging to one of the North Carolina regiments.

A CONTRABAND FROM BEAUREGARD.

A contraband was brought to Head-quarters at Upton's Hill yesterday. He was the groom of Gen. BEAUREGARD at the time the latter occupied Falls Church as his Head-quarters.

The contraband states that he overheard severa conversations between Gen. BEAUREGARD and his officers, and in one instance the General remarked that he was fearful of attacking the National troops opposite Washington, owing to the fact that by so doing he would unnecessarily sacrifice so many lives, but would fall back, and within six miles of Falls Church, he would be happy to welcome the United States forces with bloody hands to hospitable graves.

A SUPPOSED SPY.

At noon, to-day, a man was arrested in a wood near Falls Church, on suspicion of being a spy. He could give no satisfactory account of himself.

MORE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The wanton destruction of property in the neighborhood of Falls Church by National troops still continues. Among the houses burnt to-day were that of Maj. HUTT, together with his barns and outhouses, the adjoining residence of Dr. BOWER, who is now a Surgeon in the rebel Army, and the dwellings belonging to NICHOLAS FIBREY'S estate, with one exception.

The residence of MURRAY MASON, on Murray's Hill, was burnt early this morning.

The amount of property destroyed yesterday and to-day cannot be less than $50,000. With a view to check these outrages, the commanding officers have issued verbal orders to shoot down any man who may be caught in the incendiary act.

INCENDIARIES ARRESTED.

This morning effective measures were taken by Gen. MCDOWELL to arrest the incendiaries who had set fire to the buildings within the limits of his command, and fifteen arrests were made. Stragglers, who in the confusion of the removal of camps had gone out on their own account, and to which class the house-burnings are clearly traceable, were being arrested and brought into camp, and guards were stationed at unoccupied buildings, to prevent a renewal of scenes of violence. In the meantime, stragglers about Mason's Hill had commenced house-burnings, and seven had been consumed up to to-day at 2 o'clock.

THE FATAL MISTAKE OF SUNDAY MORNING.

An officer who witnessed the disaster on Sunday morning attending the advance of our troops towards Fall Church, states that BARR'S Battery of CAMPBELL'S Pennsylvania Artillery was immediately in the rear of MOTT'S Battery when the first firing commenced. The balls coming from the declivity of a hill, and dense woods being on each side of the road, they failed of their purpose, and as a consequence these batteries escaped injury. About half an hour afterwards, another panic happening, BARR'S Batteries were ordered to fire on their rear. They had already loaded their artillery, but being aware that their friends were in that position they refused to fire. Had they thoughtlessly obeyed the order the havoc would have been fearful. There is still a mystery concerning the first firing on the advancing column, many believing that it came from a body of rebel cavalry.

Among the killed, yesterday morning, during the panic, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, were JOHN MCGUIRE and private WILLIAMS of Company I, First Pennsylvania Dragoons. The same company also lost three horses.

The conduct of Gen. BAKER'S California Regiment and BAXTER'S Fire Zouaves, under trying circumstances—considering that they were undisciplined troops—was admirable.

Gen. BAKER was absent at the time in Philadelphia, arranging for another regiment to attach to his brigade, and was only apprised of the disaster by Col. OWENS yesterday afternoon, the command of his regiment devolving on another officer.

THE REBEL RETREAT.

We are all in the dark yet so far as the understanding of the rebel retreat goes. We can only conjecture, and as we have nothing but the fact that they have gone as a basis, of course guessing is all we can do. It is certain that Gen. MCCLELLAN never had a thought that such a retreat was contemplated, and did not know it had taken place until several hours after the last rebel pickets had strolled away; and, as it appears, not until the main force had been gone for two days. All we can do is to wait and watch, and pray that the rebels may speedily turn up where we can get a fair blow at them. No credit is given to the report that they have gone below to stop the navigation of the Potomac.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has promulgated the following General Order. It does no more than simple justice to a gallant officer who has suffered in silence reproaches that he could have early shown were unjust and unwarranted, preferring to wait the time for his justification when crimination will not imperil the Government he serves.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 17.—The Major-General commanding takes pleasure in expressing to the troops of Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL'S Division his gratification at their appearance on the occasion of the review and inspection on the 23d inst. The soldier-like carriage of the troops, the evidence they afforded of instruction and discipline, and the cleanliness and good order of their camps, were highly creditable to the officers and men, and are examples worthy of imitation throughout the Army.

By command of Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adj.-General.
RICHARD B. IRVIN, Aid-de-Camp.

NO BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

We have passed the last twenty-four hours without the announcement of the appointment of even one Brigadier-General.

SPECULATION.

The cases of five Captains of the New-York Thirty-seventh, charged with speculation, have been dismissed by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

THE REBEL LOSS AT LEWINSVILLE.

The rebels have always denied losing men skirmishing at Lewinsville on the 25th, but the tombstone of a new-made grave at Falls Church reads as follows:

"W. L. M. M. SCRAGGS, Butler Guards, Second Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, killed at Lewinsville, Sept. 25."

Others, it is known, were killed at Lewinsville, but the body of SCRAGGS was the only one buried at this place.

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON MASON'S HILL.

On Saturday afternoon, whon the National Army advanced into Virginia, the fortifications at Mason's Hill were first occupied by a detachment of Capt. GEARY'S Kentucky Cavalry, under command of Lieut. MARTIN, and followed by Gen. WADSWORTH and Staff.

THE BALLOON.

The observatory balloon has been advanced to Upton's Hill, a mile and a half this side of Falls Church.

REPAIRING THE BRIDGES.

A Government train left Alexandria to-day with a party of bridge-builders, who proceeded as far

THE SEAT OF WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Kentucky has suddenly become a field of exceeding interest in the war. The rebels have invaded it from several points, seizing important towns, and advancing boldly towards Louisville by the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Among the conjectures connected with the disappearance of BEAUREGARD'S Army from in front of Washington is this, that they will divide and go into Winter quarters—a part falling back on Richmond to protect it, and a very large portion pushing on by Railroad through Tennessee to Kentucky, in order to seize Louisville and Cincinnati, and get clothing, houses and food for the Winter.

We have had prepared the map given above, showing this new and interesting seat of war. The rebels have maintained, all Summer, no less than six camps in Tennessee, along the southern border of Kentucky. They are indicated on the above map by a small square: One near Cumberland Gap; one in Fentress County, southeast of the little town of Albany, Ky.; Camp Trousdale, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; Camp Boone, on the line of the Memphis branch of that road; a camp at the mouth of Sandy, on the Tennessee River, and a camp near Union City. The invasion of Kentucky from these camps was simultaneous with the occupation of Columbus and Hickman by Bishop POLK, with the troops that were in Southeast Missouri and Union City. ZOLLICOFFER advanced through Cumberland Gap, and has thrown forward his companies as far as Barboursville; and to-day's dispatches say he has taken Manchester, about thirty miles north of that place. Manchester is the county seat of Clay County, where there are valuable Salt works. ZOLLICOFFER has 12,000 to 15,000 men, and his seizure of the Clay County Salines is a good movement for the Confederates.

From Camps Trousdale and Boone, about 10,000 men were thrown forward to Bowling Green, under command of Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, late Commander of the Kentucky State Guard—a doubly-dyed traitor. At Munfordsville, about fifty miles north of Bowling Green, on the railroad, there are about 2,000 rebels, said to be under command of ROGER W. HANSON, a freshly-developed traitor from Lexington, Ky. The squares indicating rebel camps will be seen at Columbus, Hickman, Bowling Green, Munfordsville and Barbourville. These, (in the latter case, Manchester,) are the most advanced posts held by the rebels in Kentucky. The entire rebel force now in Kentucky is estimated thus: At Bowling Green, 10,000; at Munfordsville, 2,000; under ZOLLICOFFER, 15,000; at Columbus, 15,000; at Hickman, 10,000; total, 52,000. We think this a reasonable estimate.

The Union camps in Kentucky are as follows: Camp Holt, on the south side of the mouth of the Ohio, opposite Cairo; Camp Crittenden, (old Fort Jefferson,) six miles below Camp Holt, and only about ten miles from POLK'S head-quarters at Columbus; Camp Fremont, (we think that's the name,) at Paducah; a camp at Smithland, mouth of the Cumberland, 15 miles above; camp at Louisville; Camp Rousseau, at Lebanon Junction, 30 miles south of Louisville, on the railroad; Camp Sherman, on Muldrow's Hill, seven miles south of Camp Rousseau; Camp Dick Robinson, in Garrard County, 27 miles south of Lexington, on the turnpike-road that leads towards Cumberland Gap.

The above are all the camps that are occupied by Union troops. The Union camps are indicated by a small circle, with cross-bars in it. Besides those named, camps are now authorized to be opened at Harrodsburgh, Maysville, Falmouth, Cynthiana and other places, indicated by the circles on the map.

The number of Union troops in Kentucky we have no means of knowing. At Paducah there are 20,000. This is an exceedingly important point, commanding the mouth of the Tennessee River—a beautiful, deep stream, almost as large as the Ohio where they join, and furnishing Northern Alabama and Tennessee excellent navigation for 300 miles of its length. There is a railroad stretching from Paducah to Mayfield; and the rebels at Columbus and Hickman will be attacked in the rear from this road.

At Camps Holt and Crittenden, and at Smithland, there must be 5,000 men. This would give about 25,000 in Western Kentucky—in BUCKNER'S District—to watch and checkmate POLK'S 15,000 at Columbus and Hickman.

There are 12,000 rebels at Bowling Green and Munfordsville. To offset these, we have Gen. SHERMAN'S camp at Muldrow's Hill, and Gen. ROUSSEAU'S at Lebanon Junction, with Gen. ANDERSON commanding at Louisville. We conjecture that there are at least 12,000 men in arms between Louisville and Muldrow's Hill.

Camp Dick Robinson has detailed some of its men to guard Frankfort, the capital of the State, and Ohio troops are coming over the Cincinnati and Lexington railroad to guard it, and keep communications open. The numbers we know not.

From this review, it would seem that neither side has yet much advantage in numbers in Kentucky. The rebels gained largely by seizing so much of the Louisville Railroad at the first dash. Munfordsville, the advance position of the rebels, is only about 60 miles from Louisville, which leaves about 90 miles length of this railroad on Kentucky soil, besides the Memphis branch, which comes in four miles south of Bowling Green, in the entire control of the rebels.

Bowling Green is a town of great importance. It is the emporium of what is called the Green River country. It has about 4,000 inhabitants. It is located so near the junction of the Memphis and Nashville Roads that it can be reinforced with great rapidity, to the extent of the entire strength of the Southern Confederacy. It is situated on Green River—a small river, about 200 yards wide at the mouth, navigable always there for small boats, but made navigable by slack-water as high as Bowling Green at almost all seasons. Gen. BUCKNER ordered the three locks on this river to be blown up—an order that failed of execution, except as to Lock No. 2. Evansville, Ind., situated not far from the mouth of Green River, has enjoyed most of the trade of this river, which is very large in tobacco, corn and hogs.

We need not go further into details in regard to Kentucky to-day. Our readers, by keeping the above map convenient, with what we have now given of the position of forces, can easily follow their future movements from day to day.

THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA ROAD.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is open as far as Accotink Creek, two miles beyond Springfield station. The latter place is nine miles from Alexandria, as Falls Church, on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, repairing all the bridges on the way—thus opening communication for supplies for the Army in that neighborhood.

GEN. FREMONT AND COL. BLAIR.

From facts ascertained here, it appears that on Wednesday Gen. FREMONT released Col. BLAIR from arrest, using language in the order tantamount to a defiance of the Colonel to present his charges formally. On Thursday, Col. BLAIR presented charges formally against Gen. FREMONT in response to the defiance. Thereupon Gen. FREMONT immediately arrested Col. BLAIR and sent him to Jefferson Barracks.

On Friday night the telegraph was allowed to communicate the fact that BLAIR had been freed from arrest the previous Wednesday, but the offensive paragraph in the order of release was suppressed, and the fact of Col. BLAIR'S second arrest withheld.

The Army regulations allow no officers to be arrested for a longer period than eight days without charges being preferred. Gen. FREMONT disregarded the regulations in the case of Col. BLAIR. After this violation of the regulations, a second arrest for the same cause and without charges, has attracted attention and caused remarks.

The great fact in relation to this case is that Gen. SCOTT to-day ordered the unconditional release of Col. BLAIR.

THE CASE OF CAPT. DOVE.

It is understood that the Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. DOVE, of the *Pocahontas*, acquits him of every charge of disloyalty.

ON GEN. DIX'S STAFF.

WILSON BARSTOW, of New-York, Lieutenant in the Volunteers, has been assigned to a position on the Staff of Major-Gen. DIX.

COMMISSARY-GEN. GIBSON DEAD.

Commissary Gen. GIBSON, who died here to-day, was aged about 85 years, and long held that position. He entered the Army in 1808, as Captain of Infantry, from Pennsylvania.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Marshal MURRAY to-day had an interview with Secretary SEWARD, at which a thorough discussion and understanding was had of the present condition and mode of conducting the slave trade in the ports of foreign countries. The Marshal has information that since the extreme measures taken by our Government have broken up the business of fitting out vessels from New-York and other American ports, the Slave-traders have adopted a new system of tactics. They now clear vessels from New-York for Cadiz, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles, St. Thomas and the Western Islands. These vessels carry legitimate cargoes, with perhaps a few such articles as are needed in the slave business. From the ports named they fit out for the coast of Africa and a market. Of coure the market is a port in some country where slaves are readily sold. Secretary SEWARD, upon this state of facts being presented to him, has adopted measures for breaking up this new trade. Circular instructions will be sent to our Consuls, directing them to watch all vessels and to be sure that they are not slavers in disguise, before they grant them clearances. Remonstrances will be made to the Governments having authority over the ports in which this new traffic has been commenced, and requiring them to protect the civilized world from the outrages that are now being committed within their jurisdiction.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

DOINGS OF THE REBELS AT LEXINGTON.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, Sept. 28.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says: There is no reliable news of interest from Booneville, Georgetown, Glasgow, Rolla or other prominent points.

Capt. WALTER, of Col. MARSHALL'S Regiment, who was at Lexington, arrived this morning, having left there Thursday noon. He saw no rebel troops between Lexington and Sedalia, and says the main body of PRICE'S forces were there when he departed, and believes they intend to take a stand and meet our troops there, as the vicinity is well calculated—from its streams, deep, miry banks, without bridges—to trouble an advancing enemy.

All the National officers have been released on parole but Col. MULLIGAN, who refused to give his for private reasons.

Gen. PRICE has probably 35,000 men, and the rebels on Thursday confidently expected that Gen. HARDEE, with a force of eight or nine thousand, and Ben MCCULLOCH, with 10,000 men, were within two or three days' march of Lexington. They have no faith in Ben MCCULLOCH as a General, but think he is very effective with a small body of men.

Ten thousand rebels were sent across the Missouri River from Lexington on Thursday, with the avowed intention of attacking Gen. LANE. [STURGIS?]

The Seal of the State of Missouri, and the Public Records, are in the hands of the rebels.

Our troops had no cartridges, no grape, no shot and no shells left at the time of the surrender, and have lost from two to three hundred kegs of powder.

The rebels are casting all kinds of balls at the Lexington foundry, which they are running night and day.

The rebels are greatly encouraged by their victory, and declare that St. Louis will soon be in their possession.

Gen. PRICE'S official report, giving a somewhat detailed account of the battle of Lexington, has been received.

The following are the closing paragraphs:

"Our entire loss in this series of engagements amounts to 25 killed and 72 wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory are great. About 3,500 prisoners, among whom are Cols. MULLIGAN, MARSHALL, PEABODY, WHILIGROVER, Major VAN HORN, and 118 other commissioned officers; five pieces of artillery and two mortars, over 33,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabres, about 750 horses, many sets of cavalry equipments, wagons, teams, ammunition, more than $100,000 worth of commissary stores, and a large amount of other property. In addition to all this I obtained the restoration of the Great Seal of the State and the public records which had been stolen from their proper custodian, and about $900,000 in money, of which the bank at this place had been robbed, and which I have caused to be returned to it."

Col. VAUGHAN, a prominent citizen of Lexington, who witnessed the entire battle, and who was at one time a prisoner of the rebels, asserts positively that fully 500 of PRICE'S Army were killed.

The money, of which PRICE says the Bank in Lexington was robbed, is understood here to have been placed in Col. MULLIGAN'S hands for safe-keeping.

OSCEOLA BURNED BY GEN. LANE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, Sept. 28.

A gentleman who arrived here this morning from the West, states he saw a gentleman who passed through Osceola on Wednesday last, who says that the central portion of that town had been burned by Gen. LANE. It is stated the reasons for burning were that the rebels had fired on our troops from windows. No National troops were near there when he left.

EFFECTS OF THE SURRENDER OF LEXINGTON.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 30.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Quincy, Ill., says:

"While there is much speculation concerning the strength of the two armies about to meet at Lexington, it may be interesting to state that a letter received by me to-day from Huntsville, Mo., dated the 27th inst., which expresses the confident opinion that Gen. FREMONT will be beaten unless he can bring 35,000 against Gen. PRICE. He says that the country is filled with armed men marching day and night to reinforce Gen. PRICE. He is satisfied that Col. MULLIGAN'S surrender added 25,000 to PRICE'S strength.

Everything is reported quiet on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Cairo, says:

The rebels attempted to burn the bridge one mile from Norfolk this morning, but were met and repulsed by Capt. NOLEMAN'S cavalry. Three rebels were killed and wounded afterwards. Only one National soldier was wounded.

A wounded rebel, who says as death is sure to overtake him, that he may as well tell the truth, states that he saw Gen. PILLOW in Kentucky, back of Columbus, on Saturday, marching on Paducah, 27,000 strong, and JEFF. THOMPSON'S movements are feints to direct attention from that quarter.

I am informed that the news at Paducah yesterday was, that Gen. PILLOW had left Columbus to effect a junction with the troops marching on Paducah from Tennessee. Their united force was 40,000.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Sept. 30.

Information has been received here that 1,000 rebels were a few days since in the southern part of Green County, moving northward.

A body of 4,000 rebels are also advancing through Bates County towards Osceola.

They are under the command of young MCCULLOCH, either a son or nephew of the ubiquitous BEN.

Sixty more officers and privates of Col. MULLIGAN'S command, arrived here from Lexington this morning, and will leave for St. Louis this P. M. They saw no rebel troops on the way down.

Capt. MITCHELL, a nephew of Col. MARSHALL, says the accusations of cowardice against the latter are grossly unjust, and that he acted as bravely as any officer of the regiment.

Capt. MICHELL says PRICE'S Army is composed of stout, healthy and determined men, generally quite well armed, and better clothed than Col. MARSHALL'S Regiment.

Gen. POPE left for Booneville this morning. Quite a number of troops have also gone.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 30, 1861.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 1867...	90	20 Pac. Mail St'p Co...	88¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90¾	10 do...	88
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	91½	200 do...	87¾
5,000 do...	91¼	250 do...	88¾
9,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	81¼	50 do...s60	87¾
11,000 do...	81	50 do...s10	87¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '62, Reg.	95¾	50 do...s5	88¾
3,000 T'y 12 ₱ c. Notes.	101	50 do...s10	88¾
15,000 T'y c. ₱ c. 2 year.	99¾	200 do...c	88¾
24,000 do...s3	98¾	100 do...b5	88¾
5,000 Va. State 6s...	49¾	150 Erie Railway...b3	25¾
12,000 N. C. State 6s...	59	250 do...b30	25¾
15,000 Mo. State 6s..b30	42¾	100 do...b30	25¾
20,000 do...	42¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R...b3	73¾
10,000 do...s60	42	100 do...b10	73¾
5,000 do...s10	42¾	400 do...	73¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s...	91¾	100 do...s10	73¾
1,000 Hnd. R. R. 1st m.	103	5 do...	73¾
6,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct.		50 do...b10	73¾
1st m. s. f. c. Bds.	98	111 do...b3	73¾
3,000 Lac. & W. 1st m.	90	100 Hudson River R...	33¾
6,000 M. C. 8 p. c. b. old	90	25 Harlem Railroad...	10¾
5,000 do...	80¾	100 Reading Railroad...	34¾
10,000 C.B. & Q. R. 8 ₱ c.B	92½	100 do...	34¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	14¾	100 Mich. Cen. R...	41¾
1,000 Ill. C. & N. 1st M.	67	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sp...s60	65¾
1,000 M. & F. Du C. 1st M.	82½	100 do...b15	66
15 Manhattan Bank...	115	500 do...s40	65¾
5 Bank of Commerce	79	50 Gal. & Chic. R...c	69¾
42 Am. Exc. Bank...	81	100 do...s15	69¾
10 Hanover Bank...	67	100 do...s3	69¾
150 Chi. & Rk. I. R...	45¾	100 do...s3	69¾
100 do...	45¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R...	29¾
33 Mil. & P. Du C. 1st pref	72	50 do...b30	29¾

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 5s, '65...	87¼	200 Cleve. & Tol. R'...	29¾
600 Treas. 12 p. c. N.	100¾	100 do...	29¾
$3,650 Tr. 6 p. c. 2 Yr...	99	100 Pacific M. S. Co.b30	89
5,000 Kentucky State 6s	75¾	44 do...	88¾
4,000 N. C. State 6s....	59¾	50 do...	88¾
150 Chic. & R. I. R...	45¾	50 do...b15	89
650 do...	46	50 do...2d	88¾
22,000 Missouri State 6s.	42¾	20 do...	88¾
18,800 Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	85	100 N. Y. Cen. R...s10	73¾
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. b	68	100 M. S. & N. I. R...	31¾
50 American Ex. Bk...	82	100 Ill. Cen R. Scrip...	66
50 Gal. & Chic. R...s15	69¾		

MONDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 21:

Decrease in Loans	$4,063,932
Increase in Specie	1,318,375
Decrease in Circulation	68,903
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,764,933

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 28, 1860.	Sept. 28, 1861.	Sept. 21, 1861.
Capital	$69,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	124,849,426	126,128,326	130,192,258
Specie	20,177,067	38,123,552	36,805,177
Circulation	9,487,637	8,638,780	8,707,683
Gross Deposits	101.517,182	113,669,001	115,500,901
Exchanged	25,133,789	17,137,103	16,184,070
Undrawn	76,383,393	96,551,898	99,316,831
In Sub-Treasury	5,223,432	13,103,484	15,541,307

The Bank return this afternoon results much as we had anticipated in our weekly review. The Specie average is a rising one, the actual holding of the Banks this morning being nearer forty millions than the sum averaged. The decline in Loans and Discounts to $126,128,000 probably fixes the minimum for the present, as we understand that the $50,000,000 in 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds guaranteed by the Associated Banks of the three cities on Saturday, will at once be passed up to the Government account, say $35,000,000 in New-York. Upon this large sum the Banks are to receive interest from the 1st October, although the Money will not be drawn for except as actually required for Treasury disbursement—the payments to run through all the months of October and November. The Secretary of the Treasury having completed this negotiation at 1 o'clock, to-day, left town at 2 o'clock for Washington *via* Philadelphia. There is still a decided feeling with the majority of our New-York Bankers to pass to the credit of the Department *at once* the further sum of $50,000,000 to complete the grand arrangement of the 15th of August. We believe that the Secretary has left the matter entirely at the option of the Banks, without expressing his preference either way. It is within the option of the Banks to notify the acceptance of the third $50,000,000 at any time before the 1st December, and from the date of acceptance the 7.30 ₱ cent. Bonds will carry interest.

In the Exchange market to-day, preparatory for the Boston steamer mail, the business done was not large on London, and the rates very irregular: Bankers, 107¼@108; Merchant bills, 105¾@107 ₱ cent. For Merchant bills on France there was a better demand, at f.5.37½@f.5.35 to the dollar. Bankers on Paris, f.5.32½@f.5.31½ to the dollar. The Money market is easy, and a good feeling prevails, on account of the smooth working of the large account between the Government and the Banks. There is much satisfaction expressed that the original terms of the agreement of the 15th August are not departed from, either in respect to the 6 ₱ cents. of 1863, or the United States Notes, payable on demand.

The Stock Market compared with Saturday's sales is generally firmer, and the bidding at the Second Board manifested a fair demand the list round. The Treasury Notes of 1863 rose to 99@99¼ ₱ cent.; the 5 ₱ cent. Funded Stock of 1874 was in request at 81@81½, and the 6 ₱ cent. Coupons of 1881 at 91¼@91¾ ₱ cent. Among the State Stocks of the South, Virginias improved, while Tennessees and Missouris are ¼@½ ₱ cent. weaker. Pacific Mail Shares are strong again, selling at 89, and a further advance of 1 ₱ cent. was made on Panama. The dealings in the New-York and Western Road Shares were not especially active on any description, but the bidding was firm through the day for New-York Central, Rock Isla nd, and Galena, and fairly steady as compared with Saturday's rates, on the other Roads. The sellers' options 10@30 days, at a moderate difference from the cash stock, are taken with more freedom by buyers than last week. At the close of the day, after the printed list, the general market left off quiet, prices closing as on the last sales of the Board. The following are about the latest. Tennessees were better—43¾ bid:

Central	73½	Illinois Central	66
Erie	25½	Missouris	42¼
Rock Island	45½	Tennessees	43¾
Galena	69¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	91¾
Toledo	29¾	Treasury 6s, 1863	99¾
Mich. Guaranteed	31¾	Panama	116
Pacific	89		

The following were the bids for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	80	Broadway	116
Manhattan	114½	American Exchange	81
Merchants	86	Bank of the Republic	83
Mechanics	90	Bank of North America	80
Union	85	Hanover	67
America	97	Metropolitan	86
City	100	Citizens'	100
Phœnix	86	People's	90
Tradesmen's	92½	Nassau	81
Fulton	110	Shoe and Leather	85
Butchers & Drovers	101	Continental	67
National	80	St. Nicholas	65
Merchants' Exchange	76	Atlantic	40
Seventh Ward	110	Importers & Traders	89
State of New-York	78½	Park	89
Commerce	79		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. ass. bds.	83
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100½	N. Indiana firsts	81
Erie firsts	103	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	75½
Erie thirds	84½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	92
Hudson firsts '69	103	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	58
Hud. seconds, S. F. '85	96	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ₱ c. '70	18
Hudson thirds, '75	80	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Hudson convert., '67	71	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d ser.	37½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	93	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14¾
Harlem seconds, '64	90	N. J. Cen. firsts	102½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c, '69-'72	89¼	L. E. & Wabash firsts	67
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ₱ c. '82	99	L. E. & Wabash seconds	32
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c..	92¼	Lack. & Western	90
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	81	Cl. & Tol. S. F.	74
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	60		

The popular subscriptions to the New 7.30 ₱ Cent. Loan, notwithstanding the numerous country agencies now in operation, continue fair in this City, both at the Sub-Treasury and with Messrs. M. KETCHUM, SON & Co., who are also agents of the Department and duly supplied with the Bonds for prompt delivery. The latter receive certified checks on any of the City Banks in place of Gold, which saves some trooble to applicants, where their Bank account is not in the immediate neighborhood of the place of subscribing. The business at the Sub-Treasury Office today was as follows:

Total receipts	$776,323 57
Total Payments	1,845,111 40
Total Balance	12,034,696 36

Included in the receipts were $367,000 for Treasury Notes.

The City Tax Collector is now receiving advance payments on the personal tax register for the ensuing financial year. His receipts today are $280,000.

We learn, on inquiry, that the interest on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, now past due, and that to mature on the 1st October, will be paid as soon as the Trustees can make the requisite arrangement with the Trustees of the prior mortgages and obtain the necessary order of Court. Notice will probably soon be given of readiness to make such payment. The tardiness of some of the second mortgage bondholders in either accepting par for their bonds under the pending offer, or extending them so as to enable the Receivership to be discharged under their mortgage, or the proper order obtained, renders some delay unavoidable. Par will be paid for any unextended bonds of the second mortgage by parties who desire them for extension.

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of September:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Sept. 1, 1861, by balance		$4,908,189 60
Account of Customs	$208,394 25	
Account of Patent Fees	3,718 04	
Account of Post-office Department	206,159 91	
Account of Treasury Notes	26,937,376 72	
Account Miscellaneous	25,292 12—	$27,380,941 04
Payments		$32,289,130 64
Treasury Drafts	$25,235,309 42	
Post-office Drafts	176,176 03—	$25,411,575 45
Balance		$6,877,555 19
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$3,653,093 44	
By receipts during the month	11,035,088 81—	$14,688,182 25
To Payments		9,810,047 86
Balance		$4,878,134 39
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$80,091 56
To Payments		8,039 30
Balance		$72,052 26
By Receipts for Customs in Sept., 1861		$208,394 25
By Receipts for Customs in Sept., 1860		3,005,964 93
Decrease in Sept., 1861		$2,797,570 68
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$297,204 75
By Coin received during the Month		$5,216,984 98
Total		$5,514,189 73
To Payments in Coin	$5,382,802 87	
To Payments in Fine Bars	26,162 99—	5,408,965 86
Balance		$105,223 87
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treas'r's Office	$11,827,741 84	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	1,937,631 31—	$13,765,373 15
By Fine Bars do	2,366 53	
By Unparted Bullion do.	202,513 00	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	915,550 00—	1,120,429 53
Total		$14,885,802 68
Less due Depositors		2,851,106 32
Balance		$12,034,696 36

The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted for the steamer *Europa*, by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place:

London—60 days' sight	108 ₱ cent.
London—3 days' sight	109 ₱ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 32½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	5f. 28¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	40¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ mare banco	35¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	40¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight, ₱ rix dollar	77¼c.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 28.	LOANS. Sept. 21.	SPECIE. Sept. 28.	SPECIE. Sept. 21.
Bk. of New-York	4,469,437	4,513,832	1,676,883	1,633,546
Manhattan Co	4,613,029	5,008,363	1,755,287	1,483,040
Merchants' Bank	4,766,588	4,976,545	1,540,563	1,442,639
Mechanics' Bank	3,335,715	4,049,628	914,226	965,415
Union Bank	2,410,439	2,565,324	646,559	687,921
Bank of America	5,680,602	5,977,244	3,697,300	3,260,752
Phenix Bank	3,890,960	3,958,177	1,447,040	1,465,243
City Bank	2,358,226	2,436,969	924,571	955,203
Tradesmen's Bank	1,730,461	1,855,113	194,886	173,571
Fulton Bank	1,434,177	1,371,167	819,199	966,689
Chemical Bank	1,795,724	1,785,827	2,907,106	2,885,620
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,901,022	1,963,145	360,649	429,172
National Bank	2,288,859	2,210,864	737,356	722,614
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,768,356	1,796,727	293,978	313,069
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	960,699	980,282	289,958	284,804
Greenwich Bank	442,246	461,409	412,347	400,706
Leather Man. Bk.	1,722,448	1,784,474	405,621	409,660
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,101,246	1,101,246	516,709	516,709
Bk. St. New-York	3,735,236	3,850,824	1,107,406	1,184,658
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,757,017	7,978,302	2,221,158	2,495,324
Bk. of Commerce	14,167,894	14,491,504	2,673,836	2,983,013
Broadway Bank	2,254,523	2,330,150	610,907	444,255
Ocean Bank	1,904,877	2,031,459	316,013	342,243
Mercantile Bank	2,476,045	2,617,540	714,691	662,024
Pacific Bank	1,048,449	1,069,080	250,127	254,269
Bank of Republic	3,625,144	3,820,959	955,521	829,152
Chatham Bank	868,123	839,129	112,156	109,524
People's Bank	707,565	723,169	130,338	127,507
Bank of N. Am	1,987,176	2,044,163	351,619	416,607
Hanover Bank	1,711,484	1,763,249	220,363	214,137
Irving Bank	846,516	884,377	170,054	130,559
Metropolitan Bk.	7,079,360	7,373,975	1,796,802	1,632,359
Citizen's Bank	148,561	145,423	632,897	661,248
Nassau Bank	144,359	147,100	1,307,561	1,349,747
Market Bank	183,750	180,878	1,098,389	1,133,001
St. Nicholas Bank	83,044	85,699	698,844	717,185
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	221,380	222,271	1,318,436	1,562,460
Corn Exch. Bank	160,916	147,444	1,346,527	1,309,252
Continental Bank	206,898	208,888	1,564,329	1,803,678
Bk. of Commw'lth	261,132	262,698	830,651	825,202
Oriental Bank	101,259	99,248	406,612	422,671
Marine Bank	158,491	158,733	656,344	637,882
Atlantic Bank	99,608	99,272	354,259	329,693
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	195,413	195,888	1,586,630	1,772,536
Park Bank	239,026	224,863	4,881,135	4,983,809
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	89,847	84,021	754,778	768,199
Grocers' Bank	49,635	49,888	377,844	407,635
North River Bank	68,937	68,207	463,710	487,533
East River Bank	100,963	102,583	256,651	264,881
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	117,352	123,430	547,289	565,473
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	129,374	128,701	193,566	195,074
N. Y. Exch. Bank	82,339	81,445	251,090	240,955
Bull's Head Bank	138,156	136,803	412,651	384,903
N. Y. County Bank	64,749	63,698	276,149	284,678
Total	126,128,326	130,192,258	38,123,552	36,805,177
Decrease	$4,063,933		Increase	$1,318,375

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 28.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 21.	DEPOSITS—NET. Sept. 28.	DEPOSITS—NET. Sept. 21.
Bk. of New-York	353,964	351,969	3,523,831	3,508,423
Manhattan Co	257,274	255,571	3,866,579	4,091,850
Merchants' Bank	181,683	178,199	3,233,334	3,391,889
Mechanics' Bank	345,221	347,696	2,333,945	3,124,245
Union Bank	177,459	177,605	2,091,278	2,315,101
Bank of America	133,179	129,308	6,610,377	6,692,434
Phenix Bank	127,864	123,930	3,490,291	3,655,139
City Bank			2,138,981	2,234,235
Tradesmen's Bank	247,077	313,498	930,603	962,353
Fulton Bank	191,729	187,802	1,651,212	1,536,772
Chemical Bank	395,253	409,877	4,241,596	4,198,411
Merch. Exch. Bk.	111,073	112,948	1,019,441	1,167,570
National Bank	109,529	114,640	1,385,297	1,504,351
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	288,709	290,234	1,314,180	1,296,898
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	161,619	163,293	952,473	958,519
Greenwich Bank	147,658	153,632	515,867	491,476
Leather Man. Bk.	273,738	284,726	1,071,516	1,045,744
Seventh Ward Bk.	178,893	178,893	876,105	876,105
Bk. St. New-York	232,044	236,314	2,577,767	2,747,187
Am. Exchange Bk.	197,557	195,523	6,365,327	6,165,774
Bk. of Commerce	1,970	1,875	7,316,224	7,505,847
Broadway Bank	247,471	249,067	2,527,026	2,331,541
Ocean Bank	79,687	86,071	1,181,039	1,304,349
Mercantile Bank	21,974	24,204	2,110,360	2,139,754
Pacific Bank	152,755	156,485	900,267	931,640
Bank of Republic	212,402	220,797	2,667,153	2,664,495
Chatham Bank	89,058	102,829	439,851	516,931
People's Bank	92,288	92,343	557,515	558,621
Bank of N. Am	94,832	92,801	1,287,326	1,477,847
Hanover Bank	87,606	87,087	866,714	911,730
Irving Bank	122,877	118,978	640,404	631,491
Metropolitan Bk.	239,565	248,198		5,240,616
Citizen's Bank	148,561	145,423	632,897	661,248
Nassau Bank	144,359	147,100	1,307,561	1,349,747
Market Bank	183,750	180,878	1,098,389	1,133,001
St. Nicholas Bank	83,044	85,699	698,844	717,185
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	221,380	222,271	1,318,436	1,562,460
Corn Exch. Bank	160,916	147,444	1,346,527	1,309,252
Continental Bank	206,898	208,888	1,564,329	1,803,678
Bk. of Commw'lth	261,132	262,698	830,651	825,202
Oriental Bank	101,259	99,248	406,612	422,671
Marine Bank	158,491	158,733	656,344	637,882
Atlantic Bank	99,608	99,272	354,259	329,693
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	195,413	195,888	1,586,630	1,772,536
Park Bank	239,026	224,863	4,881,135	4,983,809
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	89,847	84,021	754,778	768,199
Grocers' Bank	49,635	49,888	377,844	407,635
North River Bank	68,937	68,207	463,710	487,533
East River Bank	100,963	102,583	256,651	264,881
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	117,352	123,430	547,289	565,473
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	129,374	128,701	193,566	195,074
N. Y. Exch. Bank	82,339	81,445	251,090	240,955
Bull's Head Bank	138,156	136,803	412,651	384,903
N. Y. County Bank	64,749	63,698	276,149	284,678
Total	8,638,780	8,707,683	96,551,896	99,316,831
Decrease	$68,903		Decrease	$2,764,933

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, New-York, for the month ending Sept. 30, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$1,050,000
Foreign Bullion	6,000
United States Bullion	1,902,000—$3,028,000
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.	
Foreign Coins	$59,500
Foreign Bullion	79,000
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	21,000
United States Bullion, (old coins)	5,000
Washoe	10,000
Lake Superior	1,500—$176,000
Total deposits, payable in Bars	$59,000
Total deposits, payable in Coins	$3,145,500
Gold Bars stamped	$1,903,159 79
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage	$3,061,700 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been, 76 bbls. Ashes, 49,499 bbls. Flour, 533 bbls. and 330 bags Corn Meal, 175,075 bushels Wheat, 300,361 bushels Corn, 1,560 bushels Barley, 3,171 bushels Oats, 6,683 bushels Malt, 2,672 packages Provisions, and 520 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 45 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The principal sales, to-day, have been 2,600 bags Rio, at 15¼c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock in first hands, this evening, 97,547 bags and 15,464 mats, of all kinds, including, of Rio, 80,025 bags; Maracaibo, 10,063 bags; Laguayra, 1,200 bags; St. Domingo, 2,400 bags; Bombay, 600 bags; Java, 3,000 bags and 4,180 mats; Ceylon, 259 bags and 11,284 mats.

COTTON—Is quiet, and prices are unsettled. A few hundred bales were sold, in lots, chiefly on a basis of 21c. @21¼c. for Middling Uplands ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered to-day, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., yet the demand has not been very active, either for home use or export. Sales, since our last, 21,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 50@$5 80, mainly at $5 55@$5 65; rejected do. do., at $5 10@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30@$5 40
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 75@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in less demand at former rates. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 65@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, at drooping rates. Sales 1,000 bbls., including superfine at $5 25@$5 30; extra at $5 50@$6 75, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 62½@$2 65, and Bunch do. at $2 35@$2 37½ ₱ box; and Currants at 9¾c.@10c., part cash and part 3 ₱ cent. off for cash, ₱ lb., prices closing buoyantly.

GRAIN—WHEAT has been plenty, to-day, and as the demand from export has been less active, in view of the extreme firmness in freights, prices, especially of Spring, have declined slightly, closing with a downward tendency. The day's sales add up 289,000, part to arrive, including White Canada at $1 35; White Western, $1 34@$1 41; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 34; Red Western, poor to prime, (Winter,) at $1 25@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 21@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 14@$1 21; Racine Spring, at $1 18@$1 20; Chicago Spring, damaged to choice, $1 10@$1 18; Red State, $1 25@$1 29; White Kentucky, $1 30@$1 45—the latter rate delivered, ₱ bushel. Corn has been about steady and depressed. Sales 257,000 bushels, at 50c.@54c. for damaged to very choice mixed Western, closing at 53c. @53¼c. for sound; 55c.@56c. for Western Yellow, 59c. @60c. for do. White, and 57½c.@58c. for Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canadian at 32c.@34c.; Western, 34c.@35c., and State at 35c.@35½c., ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 68c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Sales, 4,100 bushels poor to prime State, at 60c.@70c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair demand, at uniform prices, at 45c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is advancing rapidly, being now up to $1 30@$1 40 ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 650 bbls. within the range, and holders generally claiming the extreme rate at the close. A moderate inquiry prevails for Resin, including common at $4 12½ ₱ 310 lbs., and No. 1 at $5@$6 ₱ 280 lbs.; sales, 17,000 bales.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are inactive, yet stiffly held. Linseed is in demand at prices ranging from 59c.@61c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day, at $14 50@$14 62½ for Mess, and $9 75 @$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales, 750 bbls. Cut Meats are less active, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm. Sales 600 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is unaltered. Sales since our last 170 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, at $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 7c.@10¾c. for Western, and 10c.@15c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 5c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 75 tcs. at $7 25@$7 75, ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day 2,000 mats Cassia at 23c.; and 175 bags Pepper at 11c.@11¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

SUGAR—A moderate demand exists for raw at uniform prices. Sales to-day 865 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls., at 20½c.@21¼c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The business in this line, during the month of September, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "Throughout the month, the Wool market was unusually active, transactions being made in all kinds of domestic fleece and pulled wools, but more particularly among the low and medium qualities, which have risen rapidly in value. The same may be said of the new clip in the interior—wools that were selling about the 1st of September at 28c.@30c. now command 40c. and upwards. The low and medium grades have sold here as fast as they could be got ready for the market at the present period of the year, and hence there is but little fleece wool in a condition to be placed on sale; of pulled wool the market is almost bare. California and Texas wools have been nearly all disposed of. Sales to arrive of the new California clip have likewise been made. Fine foreign wools have also felt, in a degree, the reaction, and are held firmer. A few unimportant sales of Mestizo have been made within the limit of our quotations. Sales of Cape have taken place at 25c. in our market. In Boston the transactions in the same are quite important—some 1,200 to 1,500 bales having been disposed of for consumption. All descriptions of medium and low qualities of foreign wools have met with quick sale at advancing prices, and the markets been swept of nearly everything of that nature. We have now no carpet wools to offer, the stock of Donskoi wool, comprising some 600 bales, having been closed out. Many of the carpet factories have taken advantage of the unusual demand, and sold, some a part, and others all their stock of wools. The prices for many kinds are no doubt inflated, but we must expect to see high rates rule for some length of time, as it will require from six to twelve months to supply our markets properly with stock. The last accounts from Europe report wools a little firmer. The public sales of low wools at Liverpool were to have commenced during the latter part of September. In from four to six weeks we hope to have some of the wools to offer to our friends here."

PRICES CURRENT OF DOMESTIC WOOL AT NEW-YORK, OCT. 1, 1861.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and New-Hampshire.

	Cents ₱ lb.
Choice Saxony fleece, Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece	40@45
⅜ and ¾ blood fleece, Native and ½ blood fleece	38@43
Common fleece	

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece, Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece	43@47
⅜ and ¾ blood fleece, Native and ½ blood fleece	40@45
Common fleece	

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece, Full blood fleece	38@43
⅜ and ¾ blood fleece, Native and ½ blood fleece	36@40
Common fleece	

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleeces	37@42
Unwashed	22@26

North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Arkansas.

Washed fleeces	35@45
Washed fleeces, burry	22@30
Unwashed fleeces, burry	12@16
Unwashed fleeces, less burry	16@20
Unwashed fleeces, and not burry	22@30

Texas.

Merinos, washed	35@45
Merinos, unwashed	22@30
Mixed fleeces, washed	25@30
Mixed fleeces, unwashed	16@20
Mixed fleeces, unwashed, burry	12@14

California.

Washed fleece	33@40
Unwashed fleece, fine	25@30
Unwashed fleece, medium	18@23
Unwashed fleece, coarse	12@15

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City extra	38@41
New-York City super	35@38
New-York City No. 1	30@34
New-York City No. 1	10@12
Country extra	40@43
Country super	36@40
Country No. 1	30@35
Country No. 2	10@14
Lambs	33@40
Tub-washed	37@42
Western limed pulled wool	33@37

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 3s. @3s. 3d.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an English person; would take the entire charge of a first-class hotel or boarding-house; can refer to the first families in the city. Address for three days, Post-office Box No. 4,674.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN widow lady, of refinement and high social standing, without children, desires a situation as housekeeper or nursery-governess; would go to California in the same capacity, or travel with an invalid lady. Address MRS. C. H. ARNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A LADY just returned to Europe, a situation for an excellent girl, as chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at No. 30 Fifth-avenue Hotel, for two days, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at No. 109 East 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or do plain sewing. Also, a girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Has the best City references from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the

AS [illegible], &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; has a private family; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 Union-court, University-place, between 12th

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to obtain a situation for a young girl who has been in her employ the last two years; is capable of doing light chamberwork and assist with children, also very handy with the needle. Apply for two days at No. 83 Macdougal-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would do chamber-work and waiting; very best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid or to assist with housework; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 192 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid, fine washer and ironer, or general housework. To be seen for two days at No. 141 Reade-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid or laundress; one who is capable of her business, with the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at at No. 465 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid, or to take care of children; has no objection to going a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from my last place. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 53 Allen-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and sewing or washing. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking. No. 141 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer, or as nurse; has the best of City references from her last place, where she was for three years. Call at No. 224 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she can be seen for two days, at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has no objection to take care of children; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent young woman; no objection to assist with children; can do all kinds of housework; good City reference. Can be seen this day, at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, good plain cook, willing and obliging; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; has five years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 106 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business and is willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is a smart, clean and tidy girl; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 169 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., sec-ond floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do up-stairs work and help in wash-ing. She is an excellent servant, and has very good City reference. She was over four years in her last place. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., front room, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 6 West 31st-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Has excellent City references. Apply for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 231 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chamtermaid or waitress; is competent and willing to take care of chil-dren. Call at No. 65 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as excellent cook in all its branches; understands all kinds of meats, fish, poultry and game, also all kinds of soup, French, Creole and American; can make all kinds of desserts, pastrys, jellys, creams or any-thing that may be required; she can furnish unexception-able references as to honesty, sobriety and capability; she has lived four years in her last place, to whom she can refer. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 156 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPEC-table young woman, as cook in a small private family; understands her business well; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the trimming store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman as cook; is a good cook, and thoroughly understands her business; understands bread and pastry and soup; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place for six years. Call at No. 252 6th-av. and 19th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK—SITUATION WANTED BY A MID-dle-aged woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has had twenty years' experi-ence in the highest families in this City; the highest testi-monials can be had. Can be seen at No. 230 6th-av.; ap-ply on second floor, private door, next jeweler's.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family as cook; understands soups and meats, game and jellies, good bread and cake, puddings and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the coun-try; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as meat and pastry cook; under-stands it in all its branches; has filled the capacity in the highest and stylish families. Has no objection to go into a small family to cook, wash and iron. Can be seen till suited at 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECT-able woman, wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, bread, and all kinds of baking; will assist in the washing, if re-quired; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 115 East 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing; best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 231 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as coo'; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches; soups, pastrys and jellies, has lived in the best of families in City a d country. Call at No. 178 East 17th-st, Room No. 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO ATTEND A STORE.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to attend, in a shoe-store, bakery, or confectionery. Address P. J. C., Box No. 119, *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman, as cook in a small pri-vate family; one that understands her business; is a good baker; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 96 20th-st., first floor, front room, for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable Scotch woman, who fully understands [illegible], and can show the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable girl, as cook, in a private family; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist in the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No 111 West 26th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS [illegible].—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ENG-lish girl, a situation as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference; no ob-jection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl, as cook; is willing to assist in wash-ing and ironing; good City reference from her last place; no objections to a private boarding-house. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; she thorough-ly understands her business in all its various branches. Can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 33 12-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant cook, a situation in a private family; has the most unexceptionable reference, and can take the full charge of her department. Call at No. 103 East 27th-st.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 178 East 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WO-man, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker; has three years' reference from her last situation, either City or country. Call at No. 164 11th-st. near Avenue A.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is a good plain baker, &c. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 205 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two sisters are desirous of obtaining situations in a respectable private family; one as competent and expe-rienced cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to assist with washing or sewing; has the best of City reference; can be seen at their present place, where they have lived several years. Call at No. 39 West 37th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two competent girls, with excellent City references, situations; one as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and unders:ands pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8; the other as waitress and chambermaid, and to take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waiter, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; have good City references from their last place, where they lived four years and a half together. Call, till suited, at No. 114 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or sewing and cham-bermaid; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses. Has the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 80 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA-ble Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; or would not object to the general housework of a small private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, in a small private family, as a good cook, washer and ironer, or do general house-work; best of City references. Call at No. 105 East 29th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; or will do all the washing and ironing, if required; has good City reference. Apply at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A Protestant, wishes a situation with a private family as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, if re-quired; good City reference. Call at No. 133 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A GIRL OF STEADY HABITS wishes a situation as a plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer, or is willing to do general housework in a small family. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as cook: would assist in the wash-ing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has best City reference. Call or address No. 83 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, to do cooking, washing and iron-ing, in a small family. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND GOOD BAKER.—WANTED, A situation by a woman, as first-class cook; has no ob-jection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; can give City reference. Apply at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITU-ation wanted, by two respectable young women—sis-ters; the one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other will do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 3d-av., in the shoe-store, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANT-ed, situations by two young women—one as cook and chambermaid and to assist in washing. Call or address No. 68 West 43d-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 93 West 19th-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a very respectable woman, a place to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small pri-vate family; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, Room No. 10, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as first-class cook and excellent laundress; good City ref-erence given; can be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in rear.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl, as cook or laundress, in a respectable private family. Best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable middle-aged wo-man, as cook, washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and but-ter; thoroughly competent in her business. Best of City and country references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has no objection to the City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 362 2d-av., three pair of stairs, Room No. 13, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small, private family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and a good baker; will find her will-ing and obliging. Can give five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at 311 1st-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or cooking alone, in a private family; under-stands English and American cooking; City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, has lived in England for eight years as cook; has lived in her last place one year; best of city reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 133 West 10th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she thor-oughly understands her business; the best of City refer-ence. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place can be given. Call for two days at No. 67 West 33d-st., corner of Broad-way.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable middle-aged woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small, private family; is ca-pable of nursing an invalid. Call at No. 268 4th-av., be-tween 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and pastry cook; has the best of City reference. Please call for two days at No. 55 West 32d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A COMPETENT, experienced woman, wants a situation; she under-stands her business in all its branches; none but gentle-men s families need apply; best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store. Can be seen till suited.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RE-spectable, trustworthy woman desires a situation in City or country; is a first-class cook and baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; understands making all kinds of des-serts, soups, games, and jellies; has good reference. Ap-ply at No. 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TWO GIRLS WANT SITUATIONS TO travel with a private family. Apply at No. 434 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS PLAIN COOK AND WASHER.—A SIT-uation wanted by a Protestant young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 31st-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, DRESSMAK-ing, by a young girl, to go out by the day or week; also, ladies' fine sewing and lace-work. Call, for two days, at No. 102 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE PROT-estant woman, who is a competent dressmaker, wants work by the day, week, or month; would prefer a perma-nent situation; can do all kinds of family sewing, and would be willing to wait on a lady; can give first-class references as to capability. Address, for two days, C. S., Union-square Post-office.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as dress-maker and seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and making boys' clothing; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; understands all kinds of fam-ily sewing; can give satisfactory City references. Call for two days, at No. 153 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPEC-table young woman wishes a situation in a small pri-vate family to do general housework; can do plain cook-ing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; also an excel-lent washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do the general house-work of a small private family; no objection to do cham-berwork and washing, or plain sewing; good City refer-ence. Call at No. 93 Clinton-place, till engaged.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do gen-eral housework for a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 34 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable German girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 647 7th-av., near 48th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION to do general housework, in a private family; a good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference can be given; has lived over three years in her last place. In-quire at No. 82 First-place, corner of Court-st., South Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do general housework in a pri-vate family; has good City reference; served two years in one family. Call at No. 196 East 19th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation to do housework in a private fami-ly; good City reference given. Apply at No. 119 West 19th-st., until engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN girl, a situation with a private family to do general housework; can give good reference. Call at No. 11 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH GIRL WANTS A situation to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen for two days at 435 West 25th-st., below 9th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN young woman desires a situation in a private family as lady's maid and plain seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to take charge of one or two children; references given from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th-sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by an English Protestant, as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and understands all kinds of fine sewing and hair-dressing. Best of reference given. Apply for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTES-tant young woman, a situation as laundress; under-stands French fluting; has good City reference; no ob-jection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brother-hood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPE-rienced Protestant laundress, a situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at No. 76 4th-av.; or address A. M. S., No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, who can produce the best of City refer-ences, a situation in the above capacity, in a first-class house in this City. Call at, or address No. 401 Canal-st., up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPEC-table young woman, a situation as laundress; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 79 West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion by a respectable girl as laundress, chambermaid or fine washer; understands her business perfectly; can be recommended by the first families in this city for character and capability. Call or address No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days, first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANT-ed by a respectable young woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer. Good City reference. Ap-ply at No. 175 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion by a respectable young woman, as laundress and chambermaid; good reference can be given. Call at No. 234 Elizabeth-st. No objection to go to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS—COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable persons in a private family, one as laundress, the other as cook and to assist in the washing; good City reference furnished as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—AN EX-perienced, competent woman wants a situation; can do French fluting, and understands her business in all its branches; she has lived with the best of families in the City. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st. Good references given. Call in the store for two days; only gentlemen's families need apply

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in a young ladies' seminary, or institution or private family, by a lady who is strictly conscientious and competent to take the entire charge; the best of City reference given; she has several years of practical experience. Address W. V., Box No. 344 Post-office, Yonkers, Westchester County.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT AND TRUST-worthy woman wants a situation as nurse: can take charge of an infant or growing children; is a good seam-stress, and willing to make herself useful; wages mod-erate. Inquire at No. 102 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., on the second floor, for three days. Best City reference.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, aged 17 years, wishes a situation as child's nurse or wait on grown children; can sew neatly and do embroid-ery; good City reference. Call or address No. 569 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, as nurse; can take the en-tire charge of a baby from its birth, or do chamberwork and sewing. Best City reference. Call at No. 306 3d-av., near 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl, as children's nurse to go to Cuba; has been there for some time. Call at No. 142 West 54th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE AND trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer, No. 3 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED PRO-testant woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable family; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; would ass st in fine washing or chamberwork; is of an obliging disposition, and anxious to make herself useful; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call any day this week at No. 192 Varick-st., one door from King, second floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; can do all kinds of plain sewing in the neatest manner; can operate on Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine; no objection to go in the country; can be high-ly recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth, or bring it up on a bottle; is very fond of children, or would do chamber-work and waiting; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 72 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA-ble girl of 19, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; is willing to do light chamberwork, or make herself generally useful; is fully competent, and has excellent City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a very experienced nurse and chambermaid, or seamstress, &c.; a young woman who can be highly recommended; is perfectly willing and obliging, and of excellent disposition. Can be seen at No. 77 West 27th-st., or address NURSE, No. 2 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st. Has the best of City reference.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Tallman-st., between Bridge and Charles sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant young woman wishes a situation as nurse or seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and all do, kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 141 West 29th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, AY A REPECT-able young English woman, a situation as nurse and to help with chambermaid's work; has good City refer-ence; or will do housework for a small family. Call at No. 197 8th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COM-petent woman, a situation as child a nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; has no objection to assist in chamber-work or plain sewing. Has excellent City reference con-venient to where she advertises from. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, be-tween 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion by a respectable English Protestant woman, as children's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle, if required; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork; has best of City reference. Call at No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EX-perienced person, a situation as child's nurse and seam-stress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 143 22d-st., near 2d-av., in the bakery, for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a steady, respectable person, who under-stands taking care of a baby from its infancy, or would do light chamberwork or plain sewing; has good City ref-erence from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 322 6th-av., in the store.

AS CHILDRENS' NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by an American girl 16 years old, to mind chil-dren and do light chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference from her last employer; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 316 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Av. A, sec-ond floor, front.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable, steady person, a situation as infant's nurse; she understands the care of an infant from its birth, or would go out as sick nurse by the week or month; she fully understands her business. No objections to travel with a lady. The best of City reference—three years from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 13th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS TRAVELING NURSE.—WANTED, BY A very respectable young English person, a situation to travel with a family, or would go as nurse or ladies' maid, or could wait on a sick lady; is well experienced, and can give unexceptionable reference. Call at No 248 West 50th-st till engaged, or address No. 2 East 23rd-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED lady, (whose husband has met with reverses,) having recently lost her child, would accept a situation in the above capacity; any first-class family requiring the ser-vices of a competent and good-dispositioned person, will find the advertiser an exception to the class. Good ref-erences. Call, between the hours of 12 and 4, at No. 114 East Broadway.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANT-ed, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is fully competent to take care of an infant. Three years' City reference. Call at No. 1,289 Broadway, in the grocery.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANT-ed by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or would like to wait on an invalid and do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 63 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an active young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's ma-chine; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to a short distance in the country; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SIT-uation wanted as child's nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork, by a respectable, neat and faithful girl; is a thorough, neat sewer, can embroider, &c., and is careful and attentive to children; or would do the housework for a small family, either in the City or country, at very moderate wages, and do her utmost to please; references unexceptionable. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMER-ican young girl wants a situation as nurse and seam-stress; could hear the children's lessons, if required; can furnish City references. Also, a seamstress, who goes out by the day, who can do all kinds of sewing and em-broidery, if necessary. Can be seen at No. 470 3d-av., corner 34th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COM-petent young person wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking care of children, and is an excellent sewer; has two years' reference from her present employer. Call or address M. A. D., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, or No. 186 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a middle-aged woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an invalid, or young infant. Has City references for twelve years. Can be seen at any time at No. 210 West 40th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl, or to do chamberwork. Best of City reference from her last place, of two years. Apply at No. 62 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable young woman; can give best City references. Call at No. 76 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROT-estant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's ma-chine, if required. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 368 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL IS DE-sirous of obtaining a situation as seamstress; un-derstands all kinds of family sewing, children's clothing and dressmaking; would go out by the day or week, or would wait on a lady or travel. Call at or address for two days No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., in the furniture store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COM-petent young woman, a situation as seamstress; un-derstands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would assist with chamberwork, or in care of children, or assist in the washing; good City references; no objec-tions to a short distance in the country. Call at, or a note addressed to 193 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as good seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; also oper-ates on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; has no objec-tion to assist with the chamber work or growing children. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of French embroidery and fancy knitting. Has the best of testimo-nials from her last place. Call or address M. A. M., No. 96 West 19th-st., rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as a most competent seamstress by the day, week or month; no objection to take eare of one child, or assist in chamberwork; respectable City refer-ence. Call at No. 32 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts., N. Y.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress, who understands family sewing and dressmaking; has no objection to chamber work, or to see to children. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 28th-st. Good reference from her last place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out to sew by the day or week; can make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG English woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, or to take charge of children; is smart, active and obliging. Best of City reference. Ap-ply at No. 807 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD seamstress, a situation in a respectable private family; has no objections to do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady; has good City reference. Call or send to No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 11.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, who has lived four years and a half in her last place in the capacity of seamstress; also used Grover & Baker's Sewing machine; can do all kinds of fine sewing, and can cut and make children's clothes; she would like to take a similar place. Can give the best of reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 73 West 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A CAPABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress and dress-maker; understands cutting and fitting for ladies and children in the best manner; is willing to assist with chamberwork or waiting, has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 Union Court, Univer-sity-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant young girl, a situation as seam-stress; is a good dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would mind children, or do light chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 6 West 14th-st., until engaged. Call at the basement door, after 9 o'clock A. M.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A re spectable German woman, a situation as seamstress, and would have no objection to assisting in chamberwork; can do all kinds of family sewing and French embroidery. Can be seen at her present employer's for one week,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain* TWO DOLLARS *and a Half as his commission.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMAN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENT.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No change of importance was made in the position of the National Army across the Potomac yesterday. The rebels are still in sight from Falls Church, which place they lately held with six regiments and four pieces of artillery. Their pickets now occupy one end of this village, and the National pickets the other, their positions being not more than a quarter of a mile apart. A rebel regiment of infantry was observed in the morning drilling on a hill between the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. Artillery was also observed in that direction, and from the fact that they are throwing up fresh earth works to the left of Falls Church, on an eminence a mile and a half distant, and commanding the village, it is inferred that they intend remaining in the neighborhood. About 6 o'clock in the morning they showed a battery of six pieces of artillery, supported by a few companies of artillery at Great Falls, opposite the position occupied by Gen. MCCALL'S position. They threw a few cannon-shots across the river at our men, but without effect, when a detachment of troops was sent to the river by Gen. MCCALL to dispute the passage of the river should they attempt it. The rebel force was then increased by eight regiments of infantry, to which exhibition of strength Gen. MCCALL responded by ordering forward two guns and a column of infantry. This proved to be too much for the enemy, for they immediately dispersed—some going up the river and some down. We have no explanation of the meaning of this rebel demonstration.

Lewinsville, the vicinity of which has recently been the theatre of important military movements, was yesterday morning taken possession of by our troops, with but slight opposition on the part of the rebels, and now forms one in the National chain of posts outside the main fortifications protecting Washington.

Intelligence, considered reliable, received in Lousville, states that the town of Manchester, in Clay County, Ky., has been taken possession of by the rebels under ZOLLICOFFER, who destroyed a great amount of property. There is also a rumor that five hundred of the Tenth Indiana Regiment have had an engagement with six hundred rebels, half way between Bardstown and Bloomfield—result not known.

Interesting intelligence from Lexington is received, through the arrival at Jefferson City of Capt. WALTER, commanding one of the companies of Col. MARSHALL'S cavalry regiment, which belonged to Col. MULLIGAN'S command. The main body of PRICE'S rebels was still at Lexington when he left, and he is disposed to believe they intended to make a stand there and meet the National troops. PRICE has probably 35,000 men with him, and they confidently expected that HARDEE, with eight or nine thousand, and BEN MCCULLOCH, with ten thousand, would join them in a few days. Ten thousand rebels were sent across the river, on Thursday, with the intention of attacking the National forces under Gen. STURGIS, but no collision had taken place at last accounts. In addition to the spoils actually mentioned as being secured by PRICE at Lexington, it appears that he found there the great seal of the State and all the public records, which of course are now under the control of JACKSON. The Lexington Foundry was also turning out large quantities of munitions of war for rebel use. Gen. PRICE, in his official account of the siege and surrender, asserts that his entire loss was only 25 killed and 72 wounded; while Col. VAUGHAN, a prominent citizen of Lexington, who witnessed the entire affair, asserts positively that fully 500 rebels were killed.

The central portion of the town of Osceola, Mo., it is stated, has been burnt by Gen. LANE, the reason being that his troops were fired upon by the rebels from the houses. Gen. LANE with his command had left Osceola on Wednesday last, after the capture of the rebel supply train, before reported.

Although the fact that Col. BLAIR had been released from arrest by Gen. FREMONT has already been made public, the additional fact that he had been almost immediately rearrested has been until now withheld. In the order of release it appears was a paragraph in effect defying Col. BLAIR to make charges against the General. On the Thursday following the release Col. BLAIR did prefer charges against him, whereupon he was again arrested and sent to Jefferson Barracks. We now learn from Washington that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT has ordered Col. BLAIR to be unconditionally released.

Letters received in Boston from the Gulf Fleet confirm the report which has previously reached us that Chandler Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, has been taken possession of by a party from the fleet, who have constructed batteries there and relighted the lamps in the light-house. The first announcement of this fact was published in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 20th of September, and was as follows: "The Federals have nine batteries on Chandler Island, and are expecting lumber to build houses and hospitals. Twelve thousand men are to be placed on that island and in the neighborhood. They also intend to fortify Ship Island, and prevent all communication between Mobile and New-Orleans." Chandler and Ship Islands lie on the coast of Mississippi, the first about twenty miles from Mississippi City, and the last about ten miles from it. Later intelligence, it will be recollected, announces that Mississippi City has also been taken possession of by our fleet. This place is a little village on the Southern coast of the State, and is an important point in the Sound formed by the range of islands extending from Mobile Bay to Lake Borgne.

Movements at Fortress Monroe indicate active operations soon somewhere on the coast of North Carolina—probably at Roanoke Island. A fleet of thirteen schooners sailed on Sunday for Hatteras Inlet. What they were loaded with is not stated, but it was doubtless materials necessary for the permanent occupation of whatever place our troops may set foot on. The steamer *R. Spaulding* was expected from the Inlet, to finish the transportation thither of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, a portion of which had already gone down. The rebels have again commenced prowling about the National lines outside of Fortress Monroe, and on Saturday night fired upon the picket-guard at Hampton Bridge, severely wounding one of them.

Yesterday a flag was presented to the Fifth German Rifles, (Forty-fifth Regiment N. Y. V.) at Landmann's Park, corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, by the patriotic ladies of Hoboken. In the evening a ball took place, which was well attended by our German citizens. The whole of the proceeds are for the benefit of the wives and children of the volunteers of this regiment.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, the Auditor's report for the third quarter of 1861 was received, showing that the expenditures on City account were $1,369,960 39, and the expenditures on Special and Trust accounts, $2,173,959 14. The places for holding the polls at the coming election were fixed, and the Board adjourned to Thursday evening next, out of respect to the memory of Justice BROWNELL. The Board of Councilmen also met, but transacted no business of importance. A resolution to pave Broadway, from Seventeenth to Twenty-third streets, with Belgian pavement, was referred, a motion to extend to Forty-second-street having been negatived. The Board adjourned in respect to the memory of Justice BROWNELL. A long communication was received from the Mayor on the subject of allotment tickets from volunteers.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, the case of Ward's Island case of McCotter *vs.* The City was called for argument, but finally postponed until the first Wednesday in November. This is the case in which the plaintiff obtained judgment against the City for $135,302 28, the purchase money of certain lands alleged to be sold to the Corporation by contract, but not accepted.

The Stock Market was firm in prices yesterday, but without much activity in movement except in U. S. Treasury 6 ℘ cents. of 1863, which advanced to 99@99¼ ℘ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury returned to Washington at 2 o'clock, after completing his second negotiation of $50,000,000 with the Associated Banks. The Foreign Exchanges are unsettled for the Boston mail: London, 107¼@108; Paris, f.5.32½, for Bankers.

Business in Breadstuffs yesterday was more extensive than on Saturday—receipts and sales having been heavier—but prices of the principal kinds were lower, influenced by the depression in the market for Sterling Exchange, and the extreme firmness in freights. Provisions were in moderate demand, as were also Groceries, Hay, Hops, Resin, Linseed Oil, Tallow, and Tobacco. Whisky, Spices, and Spirits Turpentine were in good request, and were advancing. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Fremont in the Field—The Coming Fight.

The news from Missouri is of a deeply interesting character, but it is very far from making plain the dispatch that came from St. Louis, a few days since, in these words:—"Military men here do not regard the simple capture of Lexington as injurious, but in a mere military point of view, think it an advantage to us."

Gen. PRICE has issued his bulletin of victory, in which he claims that he captured 3,500 prisoners, including four Colonels and a Major, five pieces of artillery and two mortars, 33,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabres, 750 horses, many sets of cavalry-equipments, wagons, teams and ammunition, more than $100,000 worth of commissary stores, and a large amount of other property. In addition, he has got possession of the Great Seal of the State, and the public records and about $900,000 in money, which latter, however, he says belonged to the banks in Lexington, and has been returned to them. This splendid military achievement—the capture of Lexington—Gen. PRICE says cost him only 25 men killed and 72 men wounded. There is a foundry in Lexington which was casting cannon, shot and shell for the rebels, before Gen. LYON drove them out of that part of the State. Since Gen. PRICE recaptured Lexington that foundry has been started again, and is now running day and night, casting all kinds of balls.

The dispatches report that the rebels in Missouri are greatly elated by PRICE'S victory, that they are flocking to his standard by thousands, that MCCULLOCH and HARDEE are both believed to be near Lexington with about 20,000 men between them; that PRICE has already an Army of 35,000; that he will soon have 60,000 men under his command, and that with these he will march upon and occupy St. Louis, after having first defeated FREMONT, for whom he will wait in his trenches at Lexington.

The "military men in St. Louis" may see much encouragement in this picture. It may look better to them than the picture of Col. MULLIGAN in command at Lexington, with the Seal of the State in his keeping, and the flag of the Union crowning his camp. We confess we do not admire the change, nor see exactly where the "advantage" to the Union comes in. The capture of Lexington is certainly of tremendous advantage to the rebels, It gives them a base of operations that is almost impregnable. It gives them command of both banks of the Missouri River. It surrounds them with the rich counties of Charlton, Carroll, Ray and Lafayette, that can of themselves subsist PRICE'S Army for a year. Gen. PRICE is advised that Gen. FREMONT is "taking the field," and he very coolly prepares to receive him in Lexington. But not to lose time, nor to be annoyed by too many enemies at once, he dispatches 10,000 men across the Missouri River to oppose advancing detachments and keep the coast clear. It is not so obvious to us that Gen. PRICE is "in a trap," and that the "military men" at St. Louis have merely to go out and bag him.

But Gen. FREMONT is pledged to the attempt, and Gen. PRICE can therefore choose his battle-ground. He has wisely chosen Lexington. It is a place strong by nature, and furnished with admirable artificial defences. It cannot be safely approached by river, nor does any railroad reach within fifty miles of it. Gen. FREMONT must approach it by tedious overland marches, subject every mile to ambuscades and harassing cavalry attacks. It is not clear that Gen. FREMONT'S forces, inferior as they are in number to Gen. PRICE'S, will be able to surround the latter. Indeed, the scattered detachments of FREMONT seem to be under no reliable central handling. For instance, Gen. FREMONT'S dispatch to Washington, dated the 23d inst., announcing the fall of Lexington, (it is a very candid telegram,) says:

"Reinforcements, 4,000 strong, under STURGIS, by the capture of the ferry-boats, had no means of crossing the river in time. LANE'S force from the southwest and DAVIS from the southeast, upwards of 11,000 in all, could also not get there in time."

The inference is that Gen. FREMONT had ordered these reinforcements forward to Lexington to sustain Col. MULLIGAN. But later news from Missouri than FREMONT'S dispatch furnish an extraordinary commentary on his report of the movements of troops. For instance, instead of Gen. STURGIS reaching the bank of the river opposite Lexington, with 4,000 men, and not being able to cross, as stated by Gen. FREMONT, a dispatch to the Missouri *Republican*, (FREMONT organ,) dated the 26th, says:

"Gen. STURGIS, with 1,100 men, reached a point *six miles from Lexington* on the 19th, but learning that [illegible] rebels were stationed in the [illegible] the river, waiting his approach, he [illegible] and thence to Kansas City."

[illegible] from Kansas City, of 28th, two [illegible], confirms the above movement of STURGIS, by saying:

"Gen. STURGIS, with *parts* of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Ohio Regiments, arrived here last night, on steamer *Majors*, from Liberty."

It does not appear from these developments that Gen. STURGIS ever had 4,000 men under him for the relief of MULLIGAN, or that he was ever nearer than six miles to that beleaguered soldier. How could FREMONT be so mistaken?

Again: FREMONT'S dispatch to Washington, dated 23d, says that LANE was approaching Lexington from the southwest, and DAVIS from the southeast, with "eleven thousand men between them," but that they "failed to get there in time." The idea conveyed by the General's dispatch is that these officers, with their formidable forces, were pushing towards Lexington in all haste, by his orders, and barely failed to relieve Col. MULLIGAN. The extraordinary facts are developed by the St. Louis *Republican* and the *Democrat*, of the 26th inst., that *on the very day when Col. Mulligan surrendered*, Gen. LANE was attacking Osceola, the county seat of St. Clair County, fully 125 miles, by any traveled road, from Lexington! And dispatches to the same St. Louis papers, of the 28th, tell the astounding story that after his capture of rebel supplies and money in Osceola, Gen. LANE "started North to join Gen. STURGIS" [at Kansas City.] And the dispatches to-day, inform us that Gen. PRICE has sent 10,000 men across the Missouri to capture Gen. LANE, who is reported already north of the Missouri River. This movement of LANE, if verified, will prove that he never was advancing upon PRICE'S rear to save Lexington, as stated by FREMONT, and that the hopeful "anaconda," that was to encircle PRICE, lost its backbone before attempting a coil.

But, lastly, Gen. DAVIS, who, according to Gen. FREMONT, was bringing up a relieving force from the "Southeast," but was a little too late, was, at the time of MULLIGAN'S surrender, quietly in command at Jefferson City; and not until Wednesday, (25th,) five days after the fall of Lexington, did Gen. DAVIS leave Jefferson City to take the field in the direction of Lexington. These are facts of history, taken from the two St. Louis papers that are in the interest of Gen. FREMONT.

What is the meaning of these terrible discrepancies between the statements of FREMONT in reporting the movements of STURGIS, LANE and DAVIS, and the actual movements of those officers as developed in subsequent events? Is it possible that Gen. FREMONT ordered forces to a certain point to avert a great peril, and that by common consent the commanders of the forces refused to obey him? Or was the whole alleged combination to encircle Lexington and capture PRICE and his Army an audacious fiction, having no foundation in fact, and designed merely to soothe the irritable feelings of the country on the capture of Lexington?

We protest it gives us no pleasure to write down this record. But what can we do? The people are expecting daily "a great battle in Missouri." They have been assured that PRICE is surrounded and his defeat certain. The St. Louis *Democrat* (speaking for a Military Department) has almost uttered the cruel declaration, that MULLIGAN and his gallant army were a necessary sacrifice to get PRICE in a predetermined trap. It was a costly bait; but the question now arises, was not the alleged trap an after-thought, and is it not a humbug? LANE is not in PRICE'S rear. DAVIS is not in his front. STURGIS is not north of him. All the strategy is yet to be born of military genius that shall put a cordon around PRICE'S army; and if a battle is offered soon by FREMONT, it will be with an inferior force against an intrenched foe; and with fearful odds against the Army of the Union. If the Administration would save St. Louis; they cannot keep two vigilant a watch on the fate of their Western Major-General who has "taken the field."

The Armies Before Washington.

If the military experts at Washington are at a loss to understand the plans of the rebel Generals, civilians in New-York are not likely to explain them with any very striking perspicacity. The enemy is no doubt acquainted, at least in a general way, with the strength and positions of the National Army. His position on Munson's Hill enabled him, with the aid of glasses, to examine the long lines of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S force, to estimate his numbers, and to form some idea of his preparations, and the probable direction in which they are to be employed. But of the enemy our commanders appear to have very imperfect information. His movements and plans are equally wrapped in obscurity. Had we any definite knowledge of the former, it would be easy to arrive at a proximate estimate of the latter; but, in the absence of all knowledge, we can only await patiently the development of events.

The earliest intelligence that came, announcing the withdrawal of the rebel Army and its concentration behind the trenches of Manassas, suggested a belief that the first step in the retreat to Richmond had been taken. This hope was strengthened by reference to the map, which shows how much shorter and more practicable is the Southern route by way of Aquia Creek (apparently the present rendezvous of the enemy) and the Fredericksburgh Railroad from Manassas to Richmond; and by recollecting how essential to the protection of such a line of retreat from assaults of the National flotilla upon the Potomac, are the batteries which face the river from Occoquan Creek to a point several miles below Aquia Creek. It seemed possible that a partial engagement might be hazarded by the rebel leaders, in order to gild, by apparent victory, the damaging fact of finally relinquishing their designs upon Washington. But these theories are irreconcilable with the reported presence of a large body of the enemy above Washington. If in the district between the Chain Bridges and Point of Rocks the rebels remain in the numbers indicated by telegraphic rumor, it is clear no immediate retrograde movement is intended, but that the hazards of a general engagement are to be tried. It is more than probable, however, that the force described as still occupying the banks of the upper Potomac is as much a deception as the demonstrative squads who, from the heights of Munson's and Mason's hills, figured for days in the eyes of our people as the enemy in all his strength. It is probably nothing more than the shell of the former army, the substance having quietly retired to play its part in operations which these blinds are designed to conceal. We shall not be surprised, therefore, to hear that Gen. BANKS is preparing to cross the Potomac and advance along the valley of Virginia simultaneously with the advance of Gen. MCCLELLAN upon the eastern side of the Blue Ridge; and that when abreast of Manassas Gap, if no enemy has been encountered, he will effect a junction with the main body by passing through the Gap, and thus join in a safe and irresistible march "onward to Richmond."

We say, such movements will occasion no surprise; and yet the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN, founded upon thorough military principles, and governed perhaps by information and considerations which are peculiarly his own, may have a widely different character, and may contemplate measures for which no popular study of the situation has prepared the less competent strategist. It is even quite possible, that if the present movement of the rebels be backward upon the Virginian capital, it is no part of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S plan to press them in pursuit over hostile territory, distant from his base line of operations, and where supplies are scanty, and only to be reinforced with great difficulty from the distant stores at Washington. He may choose to avoid an encounter with the immense defences said to protect the hither side of Richmond, by seeking other avenues of approach which our possession of Fortress Monroe renders available. There is, indeed, no end to conjecture, when the entire scheme of the war is in the breast of a single individual, with unusual faculty of silence, and a powerful will, which no one is disposed to question or check; and we may, therefore, content ourselves, while awaiting the developments of the week, with the conviction that no sudden shift or practice of the enemy will take our leader by surprise; but that his ample resources can be adapted with the utmost speed to every conceivable emergency.

The Law of Prizes and the Law of Treason.

Our readers will find in our columns this morning the decision of Judge BETTS in the first of the prize cases heard and disposed of in this district. Decisions in similar cases have previously been rendered by Judge DUNLOP at Washington, Judge CADWALLADER in Philadelphia, and Judge GILES in Baltimore; and as all the Judges substantially agree in their decisions they will go up to the Appellate Courts with a weight which renders their reversal improbable. This case—that of the bark *Hiawatha*—contains the decision of the important questions of public law involved in all the cases, and the other cases following differ from it only as to the circumstances which will govern the application of those principles to the several cases.

The *Hiawatha* was a British vessel, which left Richmond with a cargo of cotton and tobacco after the fifteen days allowed for that purpose to vessels in that port had expired. She was accordingly captured by our blockading fleet. Her owners, and the owners of the cargo, endeavored to screen themselves from the consequences of that act, by arguing that the President had no power by law to declare war, or to establish a blockade, especially of the ports of our own country; that the inhabitants of Virginia, being subjects of the Government of the United States, could not be considered enemies, and their property forfeited as enemies' property, to be forfeited by the law of nations, but must be governed only by our own laws, which till then had not authorized any such forfeiture.

As to the point that the President has no power to declare war, Judge BETTS disposes of it very summarily. The President has not declared any war, and he has the power by law to defend the nation from attack, whether from within or without; and having this power, the right to blockade ports that are actually in the power of the insurgents, so that they may not be used to the injury of the nation and to assist those who would overthrow it, follows from the highest necessity.

The question whether the rebels are "enemies" in the meaning of public law, derives additional interest just now, from a doubt expressed in a cotemporary how far Judge GILES' opinion went on that point, and a reported remark of the Judge that if the ground taken by him in his opinion that they are such, had not been taken, it would have been impossible for the Court to avoid convicting the Maryland State prisoners of treason.

It is undoubtedly true that it would have been impossible to avoid that result if that ground had not been taken. But it does not certainly follow that it is possible to avoid it now that that ground is taken. Whether it is or not will depend very much upon the determination of the Judge before whom they are tried, unless the question is previously settled elsewhere. But it would seem from this opinion of Judge BETTS that, in his mind, it does not follow that, if the seceding States are so far "enemies" as to make their property forfeitable, they have, therefore, succeeded in freeing themselves from their responsibility to the laws of the United States which they have violated. He holds, on the contrary, that they are none the less rebels and traitors because they are so many; that their crime is none the less treason because its day of punishment has not as yet arrived.

This question, however, so far as it is likely to be effectual in reference to the Maryland prisoners, will not depend upon the decision of any prize case or any case in which property only is involved. The case which will probably first bring up the question for authoritative decision, will be that of the privateers of the *Savannah*, whose trial is to come off at the ensuing October Term of the Circuit Court in this City. By the determination of that case, the people will see whether the law recognizes the Confederates as traitors, or whether they have actually relieved themselves from the duty of obedience to it.

THE SHRIEVALTY.—Mr. FREDERICK VULTE is certainly a man of many friends. A few days ago we printed a countless list of legal gentlemen, judges, attorneys, and others, who concurred in a professional opinion that Mr. VULTE is peculiarly qualified for the functions of Sheriff, and should be chosen for that office, simply as a matter of public expediency. We give place, to-day, to an opinion of the same character, signed by very nearly all the bankers of financial and commercial standing in the City; so that even before the election Mr. VULTE may be said to have suffrages of the most influential classes of the community for the office. With indorsements so strong, his merits will have careful consideration in the several Nominating Conventions.

The Great Exhibition of 1862.

Seeing that the President has appointed Commissioners of such distinction and ability to represent us at the World's peaceful competition next year, our manufacturers should at once prepare to make a display that will be both creditable and profitable. Our efforts in 1851 were ridiculously weak; our own exhibition, up at Forty-second-street, was, on the whole, worse; and now, if in war times, such magnificent promises, as indexed by the distinguished Commission, are backed by nothing better than a few Yankee notions, we shall be laughed at—and deserve it.

But these considerations should not be the guiding considerations with us. We may affect indifference as to foreign opinion, though there is not a nation under Heaven more sensitive to it—at least, we can well afford to ignore it; but our manufacturers cannot afford to ignore the world at large as a market. Why is it that England is supplying the four quarters of the globe with machinery, manufactures and materials? Every authority pronounces American railway machinery superior to any other; indeed, it must be, to stand our speeds and frosts, and wretched mud roads and jointless rails. Are our machine tools—one of the leading branches of iron work, and always and everywhere in demand as the very basis of beginning and maintaining manufactures or transportation—are these inferior to the English? Their own leading tool-maker, WHITWORTH, the author of the celebrated gun, frankly says that the Philadelphia tools are equal to his. Is not our gun-making machinery, built in Massachusetts, now at work in the British rifle factory at Enfield? Are not our wood-working tools of every variety the grand specialty of successful American invention? And shall Europe supply *wood*-working tools to the new countries of the world, and to the old countries which are just beginning to live again in this steam-propelled age? Have not CORLISS and his followers and compeers put the American steam engine in advance of all others as to economy of fuel? Are not American carriages and wagons lighter and more durable than those of any foreign nation? Is not the best American iron naturally stronger than the best English?—their own authorities confess it—and is not American puddled-steel, for the ten thousand purposes of construction, quite equal to that of our neighbors? It is to be hoped that our spread-eagle propensities have been chastened a little of late, but we should not forget that we are in advance of the world in some of our industrial products, and can compete with Europe in many others, and that we have the power to secure a large share of the world's markets, if we will but open our eyes to a larger area than our own boundaries, show the East and the West, and the islands of the sea, what we can do, and thus open avenues of trade that shall span the globe.

Already some of our manufacturers have undertaken private exhibitions to foreign Governments and companies, and they are now reaping their reward in the shape of extensive orders. And sometimes foreign commissioners have made us exhibit our capacities in spite of ourselves. The employment of American machinery for making British guns was purely accidental. The English Commissioners to our show, up at Forty-second-street, finding very little to look at there, penetrated the interior, saw, and were conquered by the machinery of the Springfield Armory; had intellectual feast on the good things not exhibited all over the country, and advertised us to the world (though they did'nt intend it, being Englishmen,) as an ingenious and skillful people; so we have come to have some foreign commerce in mechanical things. Just at this point, England proposes a grand exhibition, very logically supposing that she will be the principal advertiser in those world-read columns of manufactures at Kensington, and so the recipient of all the *orders* from Jew, Greek, South American, Egyptian, Spaniard, and in fact every people that wants to establish and maintain means of building, cultivating the soil, transportation and domestic manufactures. But she opens the doors to us as well as to herself. If we can make a better machine or material, we are welcome to show it to her customers, duty free. And now we wish to ask American manufacturers if they intend to ignore this grandest opportunity ever offered, of putting themselves in business communication with the whole world? A proper representation may be a matter of millions a year in foreign trade. And what is worse, do they intend to allow a set of crack-brained Yankee inventors of self-generating generators, and fly-traps and perpetual motions, to represent *them*—to exhibit themselves and their contrivances as specimens of American genius and skill?

WHAT MAY HAVE BEFALLEN THE GREAT EASTERN.—The *Persia's* account of the disaster to this vessel, is about as satisfactory as the traveler's account of the loss of his leg, to the Yankee interlocutor—"It was bit off." *What* carried away both paddle-wheels, the rudder-post and the boats? That this was due to size alone, is contrary to all this vessel's former experience in heavy weather. That the *Great Eastern* rolled excessively when the *Persia* spoke her, may be very satisfactorily accounted for by the loss of her paddle-wheels—by the loss of two hundred tons of weight twenty-five feet above the water-line. It is well known that a ship loaded only at the bottom, or partly full of water, or deprived of the top weight of her masts, rolls as if she were going to capsize at each plunge. The *Great Eastern* had very little cargo or weight, above water, of course, to balance the enormous weight of her engines and boilers, in the bottom. A leak, filling one or two compartments near her keel would aggravate this already abnormal motion, (for the ship cannot be trimmed for heavy weather without a full cargo,) and might have caused motion enough to have sprung and broken the shafts, which had no outboard bearings. The loss of her wheels, however, [illegible] ing, and does not [illegible] no normal cause of the loss of the wheels except this—excessive [illegible] of the wheels, to a degree never possible to smaller ships. The *Great Eastern* would [illegible] waves whose crests might be four hundred to six hundred feet apart. With her bow on one and her stern on the other, it may be readily imagined that both paddle-wheels would be several feet, perhaps ten or fifteen feet, clear of the water, and so get up an excessive velocity, in default of proper regulating apparatus, properly applied and in first-rate order—a state of things to be expected from the management of the Great Ship Company—and so, when the rear wave let down her stern, and the forward wave rolled back, enveloping full half of both wheels in an instant, the sudden check to the motion might well have twisted the shafts off and let the wheels drop. This is the only reasonable theory in the absence of the facts—if we ever get them.

Cotton for England.

The discussions with which the English Press teems in reference to the supply of cotton, to make up for the anticipated deficit in the receipts from America, will, we are afraid, quite destroy the reputation of that country for good sense or provident forecast. There certainly never was a more melancholy display of ignorance, imbecility and blind confidence, that all will be well in the future simply because it is desired. The work of generations is expected to be accomplished in a few short months. For thirty years past have English manufacturers been discussing the subject of production elsewhere than in the United States, and proclaiming the necessity of throwing off the bondage to this country which this article imposed, while each year only served to strengthen it. American cotton has come to be almost the only staple used in their mills. In the prospect of its loss they are casting about for a supply elsewhere, and are flattering themselves that it is to come from some source or other, entirely oblivious to the fact that the production can nowhere be increased except at a very slow rate, and that instead of one, two or three years being sufficient to make up for the American defect, neither five, ten, nor fifteen years would suffice. While so near the verge of the precipice that they could, if they would, hear the roar beneath, they appear to fancy that everything before them is plain sailing. But, after all, we do not know that this stolidity is any cause for astonishment. When did a people, situated as is the cotton-spinner, who never yet failed of a supply, even adequately appreciate, or provide for, the possibility of a change? An event that has never been experienced is never anticipated. It is no less certain, however, that one-sixth of the whole population of the United Kingdom will soon be out of work, and in a starving condition, unless the customary supply from America goes to them in due time. The consequence of such a disaster we will not pretend to describe, because imagination cannot picture them in all their magnitude and horrors. If they are averted, it will be through the power of the Government of the United States alone, by the capture and opening of the Southern ports. Unless this can be done, not a bale of American cotton will go to market. It would be a just retribution that England should suffer for the encouragement she has extended to the rebellion; but this, unfortunately, cannot fall upon the heads deserving it. It is the English ruling classes, not the English operatives, that have sought to make Secession a power, for the purpose, by breaking up our Government, of removing an unpleasant spectacle of civil liberty more perfect than their own, and of destroying a hated commercial rival. But this rival already controls that upon which the prosperity, if not the very existence, of a large portion of the population of England depend. This fact will soon be so palpable, that we should not be in the least degree surprised at overtures from that country to assist us in breaking down the rebellion by capturing Southern ports. It will soon be seen that this is the condition precedent to the receipt of the first bale from this country. This new *rôle*, after all the ill-will and hostility displayed toward this country, would be a most mortifying come down, but it may be preferred to self-destruction. We do not need any assistance, but it might facilitate matters somewhat. It is probable that the English Government has already discovered its mistake in the encouragement it has given the rebellion, and heartily repents it, and more than all must it be most deeply mortified to feel that its people will owe their escape from material destruction to the very power which it assumed to be defunct, with very decided expressions of complacency over such a supposition.

MISSOURI OUT OF THE UNION.—Gov. JACKSON followed in the wake of PRICE'S Army, with the rump of his lately deposed Legislature and this latter body has met, it seems, and passed an ordinance of secession. The rebel Congress had previously adopted resolutions authorizing President DAVIS, in this contingency, to admit Missouri into the Confederate States, and the formality is therefore complete, in rebel opinion, and Missouri has ceased to belong to the old Union.

The Affair at Bailey's Cross Roads—Credit Misplaced.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your account headed "Successful Enterprise," in relation to burning the barn at Bailey's Cross Roads, in yesterday's issue, is giving credit to whom it is not due. I was on picket there at the time and can give a true account of it. In the first place there is no New-York or California Regiment got pickets on the outposts at that place. The Second, Third and Fifth Michigan Regiments are the only regiments that station pickets on the outposts there. On Monday last, companies H and I, of the Second Michigan, were on picket at Bailey's Cross Roads. Sergeant DOBSON, of company H, assisted by one or two privates of Company I, made conical slugs, and about dusk built fires on the outpost opposite the barn, and heated the shot and fired them out of a Harper's Ferry musket. The first three shots did not do much good, but the fourth shot set it afire. Three haystacks and a smaller barn caught from that. The rebels made several attempts to put out the fire, but our boys kept firing so fast they concluded to let it burn, and fall back to a house about ten rods back of the barn. There was no long roll beat that could be heard by us. Major LEMON and Lieut. DUNCAN came to the outposts after the barn was burnt half down. They did not fire any shots. The credit is due to Sergeant DOBSON, of the Second Michigan Regiment.

Respectfully, WM. D. MACK.
Company I, Second Michigan Volunteers.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., Sept. 27, 1861.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

CIRCUIT COURT—No. 2—Nos. 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287,

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 16th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STREBS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 64 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 64 West 11th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.
This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. J. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to be most competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

Terms—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payable half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.
NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MADAME F. REICHARDS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church) Principal. A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.

Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.

Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.

Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 928 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

AT $2 50—WRITING TWENTY LESSONS.—MR. PAINE'S experiment of giving three months, 78 lessons each, in penmanship and arithmetic, or book-keeping lessons unlimited for $10, and his admirable plan of allowing each student separate instruction, have the effect of inducing hundreds to attend at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Rooms open day and evening.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 West 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL—(CAPT. RALSTON) Nos. 115 and 117 West 23d-st., reopens Oct. 1, for private and class riding lessons, &c., and circulars or any information can be obtained at the Institute. Saddle horses for Central Park or road for ladies' or gentlemen's riding.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY.—FAMILY BOARDING and day school, $25 per term of eleven weeks, for board, English branches and music; charges only from time of entrance. Circulars at No. 41 Grove-st., or address G. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 Madison-av., opens Sept. 16. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD, *nee* De Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. There is a Primary Department.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHROP. School opens Sept. 10. $126 per annum for board. Send for circular.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,188 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 45 West 21st-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 20th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 20th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 597 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. E. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Bendall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 38th-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hall, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
was reopened Sept. 16.

MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NO. 118 Pierrepoint-street, Brooklyn.—MRS. G. S. HARVEY wishes to inform those families who for many years have favored her with their confidence, that in addition to her usual classes for boys, she has opened a separate room for young gentlemen, under the instruction of a competent male teacher.

The pupils of this class will enjoy all the advantages of private instruction in the general English branches, languages, etc., on moderate terms.

References, etc., to be had at her residence, No. 118 Pierrepoint-st., Brooklyn.

EDUCATIONAL ROOMS, NO. 335 BROADWAY.—For parents seeking Schools for their children, for Trustees and others wanting Teachers, and for Teachers wishing introductions to teach N. B. A few vacancies for Boarding Pupils in a first-class City Seminary, with unusual facilities for Parisian French and Music, at very low rates. RICE & ANDREWS.

TO WIDOWERS AND GUARDIANS.—A lady of education and respectability, with a grown up daughter, living close to Madison-square, wishes the entire charge of two children. They will receive kind and liberal treatment, with the best educational advantages, music and the French language, which is spoken fluently. Address EUROPEAN, care of Scribner & Welford, Publishers, Brooks' Building.

A CLERGYMAN AND PROFESSIONAL teacher, in a pleasant village a few hours from New-York, will receive a few boys into his family, to educate and furnish a home. Circulars and information may be obtained, or an interview had, by inquiry at the office of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; she will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, removed from No. 125 West 22d-st., to No. 145 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, DANBURY, Conn., for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1. For circulars apply at HALL & SONS' Music-store, No. 543 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S CLASS (FOR TWELVE young Ladies) reopens on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No 15th-av., first door from Washington-square.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS recently officiated as principal of an academy, desires a re-engagement, either in a school or family, or she would be willing to teach two or three hours a day in return for her board. She is a good mathematician, and is fully qualified to give instruction in the English branches, together with the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing. The best of references given and required. Address O. L. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG SINGLE OR WIDOW lady, without incumbrance, competent to instruct two half-grown children in the first branches of English education; to a person willing to make themselves useful by sewing, &c., and who could feel an interest in the children, everything would be done to make them comfortable; wages $5, with board. Inquire at No. 52 Wall-st., up stairs, fourth floor.

A TEACHER—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AN assistant teacher; he must be unmarried, a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and competent to teach the Greek, Latin and French languages. Apply, with testimonials, by letter, to Rev. JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Kenwood School, New-Brighton, Pa., or personally to EDWARD WARNER, Esq., No. 40 Union-square, east side New-York City.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN IS DESIROUS of meeting with a family about to leave for Havana or Italy, to be companion to a lady or young ladies, or to instruct children thoroughly in all the branches of education; the advertiser was educated in Paris as well as England. Address Miss M. A., at Mr. J. Terhune's, Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A SPANISH LADY wants a situation to instruct one or two young ladies in the Spanish language; will take entire charge of them, and cut, fit, and make their clothing in the most stylish manner; has the best of City reference. Call or address SPANISH LADY, No. 266 9th-av., near 28th-st., during two days.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a young lady who understands English, French and music, as teacher or governess; would assist in family sewing and embroidery; has taught in schools and families. Terms moderate. Apply for one week at No. 22 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A DAILY GOVerness, for several of the morning hours, to instruct in the usual branches of an English education; none need apply who are not thoroughly competent and experienced in teaching. Apply, stating real name and references, to Box No. 1223 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO SPEAKS FLUENTently the French (acquired in Paris,) German and English languages, wishes to take the entire charge of the education of one or two children; she also teaches music, drawing and the English branches. Address P. K., Madison-square Post-office, N. Y.

A TEACHER AND ORGANIST.—WANTED, in a country parish, within 2½ hours of the City, a young man to teach a Parish School; he will also be required to act as organist in the church on Sundays. For further particulars apply to J. P., at No. 78 Murray-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY WHO has been educated in France, and has the best recommendations from this country, wishes to find a situation in a gentleman's family, either as resident or daily governess. Direct to F. M., No. 194 East Broadway, N. Y.

AS INSTRUCTRESS—A YOUNG LADY, wishing to go a short distance into the country, would instruct the children of a family in the English branches and French; references given and required. Address B. R., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD wishes a situation as teacher in a school, academy, or family; has been teaching mathematics, the classics, French, &c., the past two years. Good references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPErienced teacher, desires an engagement in a family or school for some hours daily, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address B. N., Teacher, Station G.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY who has taught in some of the best families in and near the City, wishes the situation of visiting or resident governess. Apply at, or address TEACHER, No. 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY living not far from the City, a young lady as governess or teacher of English and French. Address B., Box No. 142 Times Office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

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SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

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CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

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As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING a very desirable house in 17th-st., near 8th-av., would let to a desirable party three rooms, consisting of a back and middle room, communicating with folding glass doors, together with a small hall room. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL PLEASANT FRONT rooms, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., can be had with board, on moderate terms, at No. 43 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place. Terms for two persons, $3 10 $14 per week, according to room required. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING—IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 182 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or accommodations for a family without children; reference required. Apply at No. 106 2d-av.

BOARDING—A HOME.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can have a permanent home in a private family, on 34th-st. The best of references required. Address M. H. L., Box No. 337 Post-office.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen wishing board in a quiet neighborhood, with good accommodations, can find such at No. 6 Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARDING.—THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A small family, can obtain board in a private family, at No. 72 University-place; $7 per week each.

BOARD.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITES of rooms, in the second floor, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, without children, in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms in a small private family, a short distance from South Ferry, and near the Fulton Ferry cars. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., or address H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can obtain a suite of pleasant rooms, with board, by calling at No. 123 Pierrepont-st. The house is new, has all the modern improvements, pleasantly located and convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room, with large pantry, on second floor, may be obtained by a wife and child, in small private family, at No. 64 West Warren-st. References required.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OCCUPYING A house larger than necessary for her own use, is desirous of obtaining two or three reliable persons as boarders, to whom she would endeavor to furnish the comforts of a quiet home; or would let the house to a small family who would board her own as compensation for the rent. The situation is one of rare desirableness, and about fifteen minutes walk from the South, Fulton and Wall sts. Ferries. Apply at RICHARDSON'S Real Estate Office, No. 328 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—One or two select families, and two or three gentlemen of the first respectability, can be accommodated with suites or single rooms; also, a beautiful suite of parlors on the first floor, with private table, if required—in one of the most delightful locations, situated between Broadway and 5th-av. Table first-class. Reference exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, FURNISHED rooms, (large and small connecting,) with board, in a well-kept house, with modern improvement, situated between Waverly-place and 30th-st. and the 3rd and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, J. E. T., Box No. 621 General Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING A NICE house, with all modern improvements, would let a large, handsome room, with full board, to two persons; price $8 per week. Also, a front room, to let or board with board, or $1 25 without. Location below 4th-st., west of Broadway. Address ROGERS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, a front parlor and bedroom, in the second story, to a gentleman and wife. Also, a room suitable for a gentleman's house, replete with modern improvements. Ten minutes' walk from ferries—one block from cars. Apply at No. 284 State-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTments on the first floor, (including paintings, statuary, &c.,) consisting of parlor, dining-room, bedroom, conservatory, bath-room, and every modern convenience, with private table only, may be had at No. 140 5th-av. References exchanged.

**HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and two bedrooms attached, to let together or separately, with or without board. House first-class. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—CONvenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, wife and child. Good table and rooms required. Terms not to exceed $55 per month. Address H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office, for three days. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SINgle gentleman wishes a small room, with partial board, in a strictly private family; location near the Fulton Ferry preferred. Address T. V. Y., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY DESIRING A GOOD HOME for the Winter, with first-class accommodations, in a pleasant location, near Grace Church, can find such a one with an Eastern lady and her daughter, by addressing WADSWORTH, Box No. 1,785 Post-office.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of quiet habits and religious principles, in a strictly private and respectable family, between 5th and 6th sts.; terms not to exceed $5 per week. Address, with particulars, A. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR without partial board. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Family strictly private. Best of references given and required.

39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or for parties of single gentlemen. House first class. Dinner at six. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW gentlemen, or families, can be accommodated with pleasant furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board, at No. 221 State-st.; pleasant location; terms moderate.

BOARD AT NO. 47 ELEVENTH-ST., BEtween 5th-av. and University-place; a second-story front room suitable for a family. Also room for a single gentleman. References exchanged.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, IN SUITES or singly, will be let with board at moderate terms, in a handsomely furnished house, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

A DESIRABLE ROOM MAY BE OBTAINED, with board, in a small family, by two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where an agreeable home can be had, at 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH partial board, at No. 9 Washington-place. House first-class, with all the modern improvements. Best of references given and required.

NO. 3 WEST 24TH-ST.—TWO HALL BED rooms in a first-class house, to let, to single gentlemen. Dinner at 6.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, may be had with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN FOR THE WINTER.—A few persons can obtain board with delightful rooms, in Broadway, second door above the Monument. A competent instructress will attend to the education of children, if desired. Apply as above, or at No 334 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., 3d story, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A PLEASANT home, in Columbia Co., N. Y., four miles back of Hudson. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FARMS.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—21 ACRES, GOOD house, barn, granary, carriage-house; buildings new; apple orchard, pear trees, (Bartletts,) raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, &c.; good fences, principally stone; brook of water, well, and no waste land. Apply on the premises to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Nanuet, Rockland County, New-York. Price $4,000.

COTTAGES, AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution will commence Oct. 2. The course of instruction occupies two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Four prizes of the sums of $250, $200, $150 and $100 are awarded to members of the Senior Class. For catalogues, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FULL, OR EXTRA-SIZED, WELL furnished house on Union or Madison squares, 5th-av., or adjacent thereto,—to be occupied as a first-class boarding house, with a select family. References and full security will be given by the applicant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

BOMB-SHELLS.—A METAL EQUALLY AS good as lead for charging bomb-shells with balls, for sale, about 5,000 lbs., at 5c. per lb., cash. Apply to R. L. L., No. 162 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes to be issued in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 19, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.

The above rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars, and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 19, to the date of their subscription.

Subscriptions will be received during fifteen days from this date. MORRIS KETCHUM.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the Banks of this City and current bank notes, ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.

We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made to the above services. KETCHUM, SON & CO.

Having been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, I am now prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order, as required; and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds. MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 629 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for cash, or on time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 draw inter

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC SALE.

Custom-House, New-York, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED merchandise, remaining in store beyond the time allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, for the benefit of whom it may concern, by A. J. HARGOUS, Auctioneer, at the Public Stores, No. 37 New-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The goods will be on exhibition on Saturday, Sept. 28, from 10 until 3 o'clock.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked N. J. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. B. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 16, marked L., and a B. in triangle. By steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 case, marked L. between two lines in a diamond. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 package, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 5, marked B. in a diamond before A B. By the steamship America, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 cask, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond, with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 245, marked B. in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 245, marked B in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 5, marked D K over B. By steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 5, marked C T. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 292, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

September, 1860. 1 bag. No. 162, marked J L & C in oblong. By the Sarah Wall, from Havre.

December, 1857. 1 bag. No. 2½, marked J L & C in oblong. By the T. Gottheard, from Antwerp.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 24, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Doe, from Rotterdam.

September, 1857. 1 case. No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

May, 1857. 2 cases. Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.

June, 1856. Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.

September, 1858. Fagages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.

October, 1858. 1 cask. No. 401, marked E E. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.

November, 1859. 2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the Nord America, from Hamburg.

August, 1859. 1 case. No. 142, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

June, 1859. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 5 cases. No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December 1859. 7 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1859. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Parana, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 2 boxes, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 9 rolls, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

April, 1859. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Bay, from Monrovia.

September, 1859. 1 box marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked S. & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Simoda.

May, 1860. 1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolotta, from Bordeaux.

June, 1859. 1 cask. No. 444½, marked B. in a diamond and C. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.

May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.

May, 1860. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.

May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.

June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.

July, 1859. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. 1 package, marked E. Cushman. By the Tropic, from Singapore.

March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rockright, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Lisbon.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.

April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.

May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotte, from Liverpool.

May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.

June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.

May, 1860, 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 1 cask, No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the Ilier, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

November, 1857, 1 case., No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.

January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Mllo, from Leghorn.

April, 1860, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.

April. 1859, 1 cask. No. 60, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrie from Hamburg.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Arago, from Havre.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 142, marked WP. By the Ophelia, from Leghorn.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with PB after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 236, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparkling Wave, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.

June, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tosca Helena, from Amsterdam.

June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Cardoza.

June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.

June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.

June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the Southard, from Havre

August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. S ue, from Bremen.

August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. The Wild Pigeon, from Valparaiso.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.

eptember, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Bertram, from Havre.

September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L, Sinclle, from Smyrna.

October, 1859, 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.

March, 1859. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

Oct. 11, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.

October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.

October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.

November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Loisianna, from Bremen.

December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the B. A. Adams, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ¼, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By the Sea Duck, from Malaga.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderhilt, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,404, marked line over F in triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

January, 1860. 1 case No. 89, marked R. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.

February, 1860. Twenty boxes, marked N over P. By the Leconia, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. 1 case. Marked A, No. 695. By the P. Secor, from Liverpool.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,479, marked B over P with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,475, marked B W E over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,474, marked E. & J over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,473, marked B W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,469, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,468, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,451, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Union, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Massbester, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,740, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Union, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Lasonia, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.

February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. E over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,724, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.

July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amason, from London.

December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo, from Macoe.

January, 1859. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.

February, 1860. 39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.

March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.

June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.

June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

April. 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.

November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen

November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859, 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859, 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. HoNand. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 4 casks marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.

February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool,

February, 1860. 1 case. marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom, from Glasgow.

March, 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over circle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-121, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 34,250-34,259, 34,280-34,299, marked XX. by the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. F. By the Union, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.

July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.

July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co, By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 20 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By the Mary, from Havre.

November 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.

March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.

November, 1857. 10 ¾ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.

April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 24 ½ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.

February, 1858. 37 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.

May, 1858. 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.

February, 1858. 3 cases. No. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Kelbanhouse, from Chicago.

October, 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W. B. By the Russell, from Havre.

November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.

July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.

June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.

October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Hearn, from Antwerp.

November, 1857. 4 cases, Nos. 206-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.

May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,947, marked P. McO. By the Tan from Rotterdam.

July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 805, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.

December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,651, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Kelbanhouse, from Boston.

January, 1858. 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.

September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S N Y within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 30th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)

6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)

8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 23 ounces per yard.

150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 64 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

18,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
260 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern

Class No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ———, of ——, in the State of ——, and ———, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ———for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year: but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to Major WM. P. SLACK, Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept, 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 5,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,800 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

s10-eod to 30.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. [illegible] every half hour to 7 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 1ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1861.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND AN ESTIMate of the cost of a range of plain wooden barracks, sufficient for the accommodation of eight hundred men, to be erected on the public ground at Fort Hamilton, are invited at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 5th inst., when they will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General at Washington for his approval or rejection. These plans may be for a building of one or two stories, and must contemplate room sufficient to allow thirty-seven and a half superficial feet of floor to each person, with an allowance in addition for kitchens. The specifications should state the size of the timber proposed to be used, the kind and depth of foundation walls, the kind of weather-boarding, roof-covering, flooring, thickness of doors, and window sashes, and door and window trimmings, and all other particulars necessary to a proper understanding of the kind of building proposed to be erected by the person offering the plan. The estimate must state the entire cost of the structure, and the shortest time which would be required to complete it. D. D. TOMPKINS,

Col. and Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th Addition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & HOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DEWITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Monday, Sept. 30.

Col. SMITH, commanding at this point has advices that 10,000 of the enemy would encamp at the Agency Ford, 14 miles below this city to-night.

Scouts have been sent in that direction and are expected in to-night.

The available National force there does not exceed 700 men. JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Sept. 30.

Maj. TANNER, of the Twenty-third Indiana Regiment, died this evening, at 7 o'clock. His remains leave for Indianapolis to-morrow morning.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Sept. 30.

Advices from Lexington, by private letters, state that Gen. PRICE is retreating from that place, but will most probably be cut off from his retreat by Gen. FREMONT.

Gen. LANE's Brigade arrived here this afternoon making the total force at this place about 5,000.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

MANCHESTER TAKEN BY ZOLLICOFFER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 30.

The *Journal* has reliable evidence that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER has taken Manchester, Clay Co., with great destruction of property.

Judge VENTERS, of Hardin County, was arrested and committed on Saturday for aiding the rebellion.

There is a doubtful rumor that six hundred rebels had an engagement with five hundred troops of the Tenth Indiana Regiment half way between Bardstown and Bloomfield. The result is not stated.

The rebel forces under HUMPHREY MARSHALL have disbanded and gone home.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BUCKNER.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 3 .

Gen. BUCKNER is reported to be at Greenville, Muhlenburgh County, with 5,200 men, supposed to be on the road to destroy the locks on Green River.

JAMES B. CLAY was admitted to bail in $10,000, before Judge CATRON, this morning, to appear at the January term of the United States Court.

TIM CLAY and TOM JACOB went his bail.

HARDIN HELM has taken possession of Rochester, on Green River. The number of his troops is estimated at 4,000, including a Mississippi Regiment.

Glasgow Turnpike bridge has been burned.

KILLED IN MISTAKE BY A SENTINEL.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 29.

The corpse of Capt. ABBOTT, of Columbus, killed by a sentinel by mistake at Lebanon Junction yesterday, passed here this evening on its way home.

There is no reliable news from below.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A FLEET OF SCHOONERS FOR HATTERAS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 29. } via BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 30. }

Two members of the Naval Brigade were killed last night, one by drowning and the other by falling from a tree while on picket duty.

The Confederates, last night, fired on our picket-guard at Hampton Bridge, and severely wounded one man.

Gen. WOOL and staff have spent the day at Newport's News.

The *Young America* has brought two prizes from Accomac County.

A fleet of thirteen schooners sailed, to day, for Hatteras Inlet.

The *S. R. Spaulding* is expected from the inlet to-night, and will forthwith return with the balance of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday was quite a busy day at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Alabama* and *Unadilla* were put in commission with the usual formalities, and will shortly take their departure. The *Augusta* also went into commission on Saturday, and, together with the *Unadilla*, hauled out to the buoy yesterday. The *James Adger* remains off the Battery, waiting for the *Ottawa*, *Alabama*, *Augusta*, and *Unadilla*. As soon as these boats are ready for sea, they will sail on a secret expedition. The place of their destination has been spoken of, but under the circumstances we think it best not to give publicity to the report which is current in naval circles, which after all may prove unfounded. A guard of marines has been detailed for the *Alabama*, from which we infer that the commander of that boat—Commander E. LUNIER—will be the chief officer of the expedition. None of the other boats above named have guards of marines.

The following are correct lists of the officers of the vessels just put in commission:

Alabama.—Commander, E. Lunier; Lieutenant, E. W. Henry; Acting Masters, W. J. Powers, C. C. Hillard and J. S. Dennis; Assistant Surgeon, O. A. Gibson; Acting Paymaster, W. S. Hasford; First Assistant Engineer, H. C. Mayson; Second Assistant Engineer, E. C. Berryman; Third Assistants, R. Hamilton, G. McDonald and B. Taylor; Gunner, A. Everson; Master's Mates, G. P. Lee and N. C. Smith.

Augusta.—Commander, E. G. Parrott; Lieutenant, H. L. Howison; Acting Masters, J. L. Watson, N. B. Seal and R. T. Wyatt; Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Holmes; First Assistant Engineer, G. W. Sloat; Second Assistant Engineer, A. P. Cheavers; Third Assistants, B. A. James, D. J. Pollock and A. Burnam; Master's Mates, J. W. Johnson, J. W. Cumming and J. W. Worth.

Unadilla.—Lieutenant Commanding, N. Collins; Lieutenant, C. H. Greene; Acting Masters, P. W. Cruse, E. Van Sice, W. L. Tuttle; Assistant Surgeon, R. W. Weber; Acting Paymaster, E. May; First Assistant Engineer, E. Marsland; Third Assistant Engineers, F. Bull, jr., H. S. Leonard, and R. H. Thurston; Master's Mates, W. H. Brice, G. W. Daisy, and D. Mason.

A list of the *James Adger's* officers was published a short since when she went in commission. The names of the officers of the *Ottawa* will be given as soon as they are officially known.

The storeship *Release* has commenced to take in her stores, and is expected to be ready this week. The United States transports *Connecticut* and *Rhode Island* arrived at the Yard yesterday, for provisions, etc. The purchased steamer *Ellen* is at the Yard, preparing to take her armanent on board and go in commission.

The Navy Retiring Board left the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, and will in future hold its meetings at the Pierrepont House.

A rendezvous will be opened at No. 86 Chatham-street, to recruit for the Twelfth Infantry, and the office in Broadway will no doubt be closed. No business is done there. No. 86 Chatham-street was occupied some years ago by the recruiting party now at No. 98. There is scarcely room in that street for another rendezvous, judging by the small business done at the old office.

A detachment of recruits for the mounted service will leave this City in a few days, for Carlisle Barracks, Penn.

THE LOAN AND THE BOSTON BANKS.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

The second fifty million loan to the Government was considered to-day at a meeting of the Bank Presidents, and a vote was unanimously passed to take $10,000,000, which was the apportionment for the Boston Banks.

The committee reported that New-York would take $35,000,000, and Philadelphia $5,000,000 of this second installment.

Over twelve hundred thousand dollars was bid at and above par for the new Massachusetts 6 ₱ cent. State Loan for $1,000,000.]

FROM FORT PICKENS.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

A letter from the frigate *Colorado*, at Fort Pickens, states that the boat expedition, on the 14th inst., destroyed the rebel steamer *Lady Davis* in Pensacola Harbor. She was commanded by Commander RENSHAW, formerly of the United States Navy.

NOT A PRIVATEER.

The brigs *E. P. Stewart* and *Arabella*, recently arrived at this port, reported having been chased by a suspicious looking schooner, under British colors, who upon failing to reach them, hoisted the rebel flag and kept off. This turns out to have been the British schooner *Swan*, of Halifax, from Black River, Jamaica, with her captain sick of yellow fever, and in want of medicines. He died on the 27th. His successor, Capt. REYNES, reports Sept. 20, lat. 32° 50', lon. 74°, saw the brig *Arabella*, and being in want of medicine for Capt. SHELBURT, stood for her with colors union down, when the brig squared away before the wind; the next day made another brig who also ran away from us.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

NATIONAL BATTERIES AT CHANDLER ISLAND.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

The *Constellation*, late Flag-ship of the African Squadron, from Loando Aug. 11, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday.

Letters report the *Preble*, *Marion* and steamer *Massachusetts* at Chandler island, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, on the 16th inst. The crews had been landed, batteries thrown up, and the light-house relighted.

Commander BALL, of the *Marion*, had died suddenly, and Lieut. BENANE, detached from the *Richmond*, was in command of the *Marion*.

NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

The United States steam-transport *Albany*, Capt. CHADSEY, from Washington, D. C., sixty hours, in ballast, arrived at this port yesterday. She was stopped at Indian Head by the Potomac flotilla, to await the darkness of the night to pass a rebel battery of four guns, erected on a high point of land on the Virginia shore, known as Cock Pit Point. This battery was firing into every vessel that attempted to pass.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE FIFTH GERMAN RIFLES, (FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.)

Landmann's Park, corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, was the scene of great festivity, yesterday. The occasion was the presentation of a flag to the regiment by the patriotic ladies of Hoboken, and a farewell festival and ball. Our German citizens came out in strong force, and enjoyed themselves hugely, as is their wont on such festive occasions. On receiving the flag, Col. GEORGE V. AMBERG, on behalf of his command, made a neat and appropriate speech, in which he thanked the fair donors for their beautiful gift. The flag is a magnificent affair, having been embroidered by Madame FRANCISCA KLEIN. In the evening the ball was well attended, and dancing was kept up till a late hour. The proceeds of the festival and ball are for the benefit of the families of the volunteers of this regiment.

THE VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

Yesterday Brigadier-General YATES reported the inspection and mustering in of the following companies: Company G, Siegel Rifles; Company G, Thirteenth Regiment; Company G, McClellan Chasseurs, Company D, Union Rifles, and a squad of fifty men.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—A very charming comedietta, called the "Actress by Daylight," was produced here last evening, and brought the range of Mrs. JOHN WOOD's capabilities in a pleasing way before the public. It is nothing now, when even tradition is silent, to impersonate so renowned an interpreter of the various emotions of the dramatic muse as Mrs. BRACEGIRDLE, but it is surely something to give us two scenes so varied in their character that they scarcely seem to belong to one "line of business." In doing this, Mrs. WOOD reproduces in no unworthy way, one of the historical feats of the stage. In her day, Mrs. BRACEGIRDLE was the envy of the art world, the toast of prime ministers, and the glory of the stage. That she should live in literature is not remarkable. The incidents of her life have furnished the narrative and dramatic world with material for some of its most pleasant conceits. Not long since Mr. CHARLES READE constructed a little story called "Art," in which the great actress, Mrs. BRACEGIRDLE, was the principal character. It is from this that the author of the "Actress by Daylight" has drawn his inspiration. The same sort of thing has been told a hundred times before, but never so pleasantly. A foolish poetical lad falls in love with the great actress of the hour, Mrs. *Bracegirdle*. He writes a tragedy for her, and in many ways, less imbecile, proves that he is a devoted swain. She tries to dissuade him, and enacts a comedy scene for the purpose of disgusting him. Failing in this, at a later period she recites a portion of the young man's tragedy to his father, by which that gentleman is reconciled to a marriage with the actress. The *denouement* is of course happy. On slight materials like these a very delightful comedietta has been constructed. It possesses the double advantage of showing off Mrs. WOOD's best powers in comedy, and in introducing us to a very pleasant relish of her capabilities in a higher and more serious walk of art. We have seldom seen the lady to such advantage.

Another attraction was provided for the fortunate attendants of last night. Señora ISABELLA CUBAS, a *danseuse* of first-class European repute, made her *début* in a characteristic dance of her nation. In this country we have been more accustomed to the classical elegancies of the French school than the impetuous voluptuousness of the Spanish—although in the latter we have had one fair exponent in the person of Mlle. SOTO. National dances are the most natural and interesting efforts that can be witnessed on the stage. What they lack in classicality of *pose* is made up in ease of thought and rapidity of execution. DICKENS describes a rapid dancer of the English school as one whose legs winked. It would be wrong to speak in such terms of an Andalusian. But we may say that a *danseuse* more thoroughly active and graceful has never been seen in this City. It is, in truth, a revelation to see how wonderfully she performs the national terpsichoreanisms of Spain—executes dances which are intoxicating even in indifferent hands, and become perfectly maddening when flashed upon us with so much skill. Señora CUBAS is unquestionably the best *danscuse* of her school we have ever had in this country. The lady is ably supported by Señor XIMENES—a powerful and unobtrusive dancer.

The Gale.

CANAL BOATS SUNK—A TRANSPORT DISABLED.

The following Canal boats were sunk at Newburgh during the southeast gale of the 27th:

Boat *H. C. Hudson*, with grain.
Boat *Eliza Holden*, with grain.
Boat *J. H. Holden*, with grain.
Boat *James Kelly*, with grain.
Boat *Benj. Bagnall*, with grain.
Ashore, boat *Ontario*, with about eighteen inches of water in her hold. LEWIS, Friday, Sept. 27.

The steamer *Jersey Blue*, LOVELAND, from New-York for Washington City, with Government stores, sprung aleak when off Winter Quarter this morning during a gale from southeast, and put back to the Delaware Breakwater, and finding the leak to increase, ran on the bar, inside the Breakwater, and is full of water.

Canal Navigation.

THE GENESEE VALLEY CANAL—AQUEDUCTS AND CULVERTS WASHED AWAY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 30.

Several culverts and aqueducts and much of the embankment of the Genesee Valley Canal has been washed away at different points. Great damage has been done to property by the flood along this canal and the Genesee River.

Boats are now passing the break in the Erie Canal at Holley.

United States District Attorney's Office.

LIBELS DISMISSED IN CASES OF CONFISCATION.

Yesterday the libels heretofore filed against property belonging to Southern citizens, in the control of the Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, were dismissed by Mr. Ethan Allen, the Assistant United States District Attorney. The parties libeled filed with the District Attorney written assurances that the property seized was not intended to be used in promoting the rebellion, directly or indirectly, upon which Mr. Allen dismissed the proceedings.

FUNERAL OF JUSTICE BROWNELL.—The funeral of Justice J. SHERMAN BROWNELL will take place this afternoon from his late residence, No. 19 Grove-street, and the Board of Magistrates have attested their respect for their deceased colleague, by deciding to suspend proceedings at the Police Courts after 12 o'clock to-day until Wednesday morning. An order was issued on Sunday directing that the Yorkville Court, where Justice BROWNELL has presided, should be closed until after the funeral. The fact was communicated to Superintendent KENNEDY, with the request that he would notify the Precincts doing business at that Court, to bring their prisoners before Justice BRENNAN, at Essex Market. Mr. KENNEDY, however, thought proper to decline compliance, and having engaged Alderman FARLEY to act as Magistrate, the Court was opened yesterday morning. The Magistrates are indignant at Mr. KENNEDY's usurpation of power, and will prevent the repetition of the offence.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE CITY ACCOUNT—PLACES FOR HOLDING THE POLLS, ETC.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the Auditor's report for the third quarter of 1861 was received. The following are the summary figures:

Expenditures on City account	$1,368,950 28
Expenditures on special and trust ac't's	2,173,959 16
Total	$3,542,915 44

The places for holding the polls at the coming election were fixed, and will be printed in the official reports.

Appropriate communications and resolutions with regard to the death of Hon. SHERMAN BROWNELL were received and ordered on file, and printed in the minutes. A message from the Mayor on the same subject took a similar course.

The report of the Finance Committee in favor of adopting the ordinance recommended by the Comptroller, for the issue of Croton Water Stock, was adopted.

After appointing a Joint Committee of Messrs. BRADY, CHIPP and FARAR, to represent the Board at the funeral of SHERMAN BROWNELL, the Board adjourned to Thursday night.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE NINTH REGIMENT TO HAVE THE COLORS PRESENTED BY THE CITY SENT TO THEM—THE VOLUNTEERS' AID TO THEIR FAMILIES.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, a resolution was offered and referred, declaring the TIMES, *Herald* and *Tribune* Corporation papers, at the prices heretofore paid, and that all others be discontinued.

Mr. BARNEY offered a resolution that a Special Committee of one proceed to Washington and present to the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., now at the seat of war, the stand of colors prepared for them last year by the Corporation, the expense not to exceed $50. Adopted.

Several unimportant resolutions directing the paving and repairing of various streets were adopted.

A long preamble and resolutions were presented by Mr. HOGAN, setting forth that

Whereas, The resolution directing the laying out and fencing of Mount Morris-square, to be done by the Street Commissioner, and without contract, had been passed by the necessary vote, while the Chair had decided that it required 15 votes,

Resolved, That the original resolution was legally adopted.

The matter was finally laid over.

A resolution to pave Broadway, from Seventeenth to Twenty-third-street, with Belgian pavement, created considerable discussion, an amendment being offered and adopted, that the property owners pay one-half the expense. A motion to extend the pavement to Forty-second-street was lost, and the resolution, as amended, was referred.

A resolution to pave Cortlandt-street, from Greenwich-street to the river, was amended so as to require one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners, and was then passed.

The following communication and resolutions from the Mayor, referring to allotment tickets for the families of volunteers, was referred to the Committee on National Affairs:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1861.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I beg respectfully to call your attention to a subject of great importance at this time, involving not only the interests of the Corporation, but of those who have enlisted as Volunteers from the City of New-York to sustain the Government. I refer to the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 22, 1861, for the setting aside of a portion of the pay of Volunteers, in aid of their families. By section 12 of that act, an allotment system is provided for, by which the family of the Volunteer may receive such portion of the pay as he may request. The Honorable the Secretary of War, in pursuance of this provision, has devised a system for its practical execution, which will enable the Volunteers to designate a Trustee in the City of New-York, to become the recipient of this fund, and for its distribution as designated by the soldier himself. The War Department, however, has no authority over the selection of the Trustee or of the mode of distribution. These, it would seem, can only be furnished by some properly constituted local authority. It is not to be presumed that the Volunteers themselves would either incur the expense or agree upon what would be requisite for this purpose, in the absence of such local arrangements, for fear the benefits of this excellent system would be lost altogether unless the Corporation steps in.

We have already provided a proper scheme for the distribution of the Corporation Fund to the families of volunteers, and in my judgment the application of the same system to this fund would answer the purpose. The Comptroller being the fiscal officer of the Corporation, and entirely conversant with the subject, it appears to me would be the proper officer upon whom to confer the trusteeship of the Soldier's Allotments.

The character of that gentleman will command the confidence of both those who give and receive the money, and his knowledge of the subject renders him the proper officer to be intrusted with the duty.

Accompanying this, is submitted for the consideration of the Common Council, resolutions which, if adopted, will carry out into practical execution this most beneficent measure.

The advantages to be derived from the allotment system must be apparent to all. Now the soldier is paid once in two months, wherever stationed, and it too often happens, in the absence of facilities for transmitting money to his family, that what is not paid to the Quartermaster or Sutler, is squandered in an improper manner.

Many of them, who are earnestly desirous of dividing their pay with their families, are prevented from so doing by the hazards or inconvenience of making remittances, whilst it not unfrequently occurs that the situation of the regiment cuts off communication with his household altogether. Thus large sums of money which, under the allotment system, would be expended in New-York, find their way into the pockets of camp-followers and Army speculators, instead of giving the necessaries of life to those near and dear to the soldier himself.

The paper herewith transmitted will explain itself. I think it will meet the case. I hope it may receive your immediate attention and sanction, that no time may be lost in giving to our soldiers and their families the benefit of this truly wise and philanthropic provision of the Government. All of which is respectfully submitted.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Whereas, By an order of the Secretary of War, issued in accordance with Section 12, of the Act of Congress of July 22, 1861, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers," an allotment system has been adopted, and is now in force, by which the families of the volunteer may draw such portion of his pay as he may request, by which system each company of volunteers is authorized to appoint an agent or trustee to receive such allotments and distribute them to the families respectively; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of this Corporation to afford every facility in its power to those brave men who have enlisted for the defence of our Constitution and our Union, to accomplish a desire so near their hearts as the support and welfare of their families; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorised and requested to prefer, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to the regiments and companies who have enlisted in this City, to act as their agent or trustee, to receive such sums as the soldiers may allot, and distribute the same to such persons and in such manner as they may request, in compliance with the system adopted by the War Department.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorised to employ such assistance as may be necessary to give full force and effect to the purpose of the foregoing resolution.

A communication, also from the Mayor, announcing the death of J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, was received, also from the Board of Police Justices on the same subject, whereupon the Board adjourned until Thursday, at 5 P. M., after concurring with the resolutions passed by the other Board.

NOT BAD FOR WAR TIMES.

The following are the amounts collected at the office of the Receiver of Taxes on the days named:

First day, Sept. 30, 1861	$283,597 55
First day, Oct. 22, 1860	184,961 40

The personal tax-books (only) are at the office; the real estate books are expected on Monday, the 7th of October; had the real estate books been ready, the Receiver has no doubt that $500,000 would have been received.

The following is a synopsis of the law and rules govening the collection of taxes at the Receiver's office:

A reduction at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the first December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the first November.

No moneys received after 2 o'clock. Every officer in this department is *strictly prohibited* from receiving *envelopes* containing money or checks for the payment of taxes.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M. All taxes are required to be paid in money current at the several banks in this City.

NOTE—One per cent will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December, and two per cent on the 15th day of December. Rate 200 81-1,000.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

OPENING OF BIDS—NO AWARDS MADE.

Bids for the works named below were opened yesterday, but the Street Commissioner, desiring to examine the matter carefully, declined to make any awards at present, and therefore only the names of the lowest bidders are given. With reference to the bids for a new bell-tower in Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue, the Commissioner directed all the bids to be withdrawn, there being very strong remonstrances against it, and for the especial reason that the location selected is in the immediate vicinity of three hospitals, whose inmates would be seriously affected thereby.

Building new house for Hose Company No. 53; 13 bids, the lowest being given by John Fettisch, at $3,099.

Alterations to house of Engine Company No. 36; 7 bids—Alex. H. Caulten at $642.

Repairs to houts of Engine Company No. 11; Porter & Cochrane at $1,656.

Building prison at rear of Twelfth Precinct Station-house; 6 bids—Chas. Vandervoort at $3,874.

Building new house for Engine Company No. 13; 17 bids—John Fettisch at $3,800.

Building new steamer for Engine Company No. 33; 2 bids—James Smith at $2,000.

Flagging Second-avenue, Thirty-fifth to Forty-fifth streets; 8 bids—the bids by Mr. Jardine and David Donaldson, at 10¾ cents per square yard for new flagging, and 1½ cents for relaying old flagging.

Fencing vacant lots in Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues; in Thirty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, and elsewhere, 9 bids, J. D. Moore, at 17 cents per lineal foot.

Building new bell tower in Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue; bids withdrawn.

Building prison at rear of Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, 10 bids; Chas. Vandervoort at $3,490.

Alterations to house of Mose Company No. 26, 11 bids; John Fettisch, at $1,500.

Alterations to house of Engine Company No. 32, 7 bids; Wm. Coulter at $1,521.

CITY POLITICS.

Republican County Nominating Convention.

The Republican County Nominating Convention met last evening at the new hall at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, Hon. FREDERICK CONCKLIN in the Chair, and JOHN SHAW and —— DONALDSON acting as Secretaries. The contestants from the Twentieth Ward withdrew.

The contestants from the Seventh Ward were referred to the Committee on Credential. After an ineffectual motion to adjourn, a recess of fifteen minutes was ordered.

The Convention was called to order at 8½ o'clock, and an informal conference of the members continued until 9 P. M.

The Committee on Credentials made a report, that both delegations from the Seventh Ward be admitted, and that they have five votes. The report was adopted, with a proviso that the two delegations be directed to choose five of their number to cast their votes.

The Wards were then called, in order to make an informal nomination for County Clerk. Prominent among the names proposed were JOSEPH HOXIE, SPENCER S. KIRBY, EDGAR KETCHUM, GEO. DILKS and JOSEPH SOUTHWICK.

Mr. VAN BUREN, from the Twenty-first Ward, urged the absolute necessity of consulting the public opinion of the people of the City, without respect to party, in making its nominations, and moved that the Convention adjourn for one week. There was some opposition to adopting this course, and considerable discussion *pro* and *con*. Pending the discussion, the Seventh Ward contestants reported that they had adjusted their differences, and had chosen five persons to cast the votes of that Ward. Strong reasons were presented in favor of consulting with the various Union Committees, while other delegates as earnestly insisted in making nominations. The previous question was ordered, and the yeas and and nays being called, the vote upon adjourning for one week was lost, 63 against 44. A motion was then made to proceed to nominate a candidate for County Clerk, and the previous question was moved. The yeas and nays being ordered, a motion was made to lay that motion on the table, which, pending the question, was pronounced out of order. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and a call was made for the yeas and nays, which being called, sustained the decision of the Chair. The motion to nominate then recurred, and the yeas and nays were called upon ordering the main question. The vote stood, yeas 59, nays 48, and the motion was declared carried. The roll was then called, the vote being explained to be a formal one, and resulted as follows:

Joseph Hoxie	34	Joseph Southward	3
Spencer H. Kirby	10	Samuel Scott	4
George W. Dilks	24	Charles Wilmot	1
Edgar Ketchum	16	Peter Ross	1
Edward McPherson	7	F. A. Conkling	1
Andrew Blakeley	5	T. Van Buren	2
Clark B. Wheeler	1		

There being no choice for County Clerk, the Convention adjourned until Monday night next.

Meeting of the Fifth-Avenue Union Nominating Committee.

This Committee held a meeting last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Judge PIERREPONT presiding.

The following were appointed a Committee to present nominations to the General Committee:

J. B. Nicholson, Wm. C. Noyes, J. J. Phelps, Royal Phelps, A. T. Stewart, G. F. Talman, R. A. Witthaus, J. J. Astor, W. V. Brady, A. W. Bradford, G. W. Blunt, Andrew Carrigan, Peter Cooper, W. E. Dodge, W. M. Evarts, Wm. Hall, Christian Metzgar, Dennis McCarty, Richd O'Gorman, J. Sherman, D. F. Tieman and Moses Taylor.

The President and Secretary, J. M. CROSS, were added to the Committee. The first seven named were appointed a Committee to confer with other organizations to unite on nominating a ticket.

The meeting then adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The People's Convention.

A TICKET UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

The People's Convention reassembled yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Governor's Room, City Hall, all of the delegates present. A communication was received from Mr. A. B. CAHWELL, the nominee of Assembly in the Second District, declining the nomination, which was accepted, and on motion, the delegates from the District were authorized to fill the vacancy. The delegation after a short consultation, recommended the nomination of RICHARD J. LAWLER, which nomination was unanimously accepted by the Convention. Several gentlemen, who had voted against the ticket on Saturday, now said their chief objection against the ticket had been removed, and they were now in favor of it. Messrs. KIMBALL, SEABURY and LAMBERT were still opposed to the former action of the Convention; not that they had any objections against the candidates, but because of the manner in which they had been nominated. Mr. MUDGET, who made the motion to reconsider the nominations, and which motion was pending at the adjournment of the Convention on Saturday, said as the gentleman for whom he had made the motion had expressed himself satisfied with the former action of the Convention he would ask leave to withdraw the motion. He was permitted to do so by almost a unanimous vote. On motion of Mr. STRANAHAN, the Chairman was authorised to appoint a Committee of two to select Delegates to the Judicial Convention for the Second District. The Chairman was also authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of two members from each Assembly District, with instructions to make all necessary arrangements for the election and to prepare an address to the people of Kings County. A resolution was also adopted indorsing the action of the People's Convention at Syracuse, when the Convention gave three hearty cheers for the ticket and adjourned *sine die*.

The ticket nominated by this Convention is as follows:

For Register—Hugh McLaughlin, Democrat.
For County Clerk—J. N. Stearns, Republican.
For Coroner—Thomas P. Norris, Democrat.
For Superintendent of the Poor—Ditmas Jewell, Republican.
For Senator, Second District—Jesse C. Smith, Republican.
For Senator, Third District—Henry C. Murphy, Democrat.
Justices of Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt, Republican; Nicholas Stilwell, Democrat.
For Assembly—First District, A. J. Provost, Democrat; Second District, Richard J. Lawler, Democrat; Third District, Wm. M. Thomas, Republican; Fourth District, Jonathan B. Stewart, Democrat; Fifth District, C. L. Benedict, Republican; Sixth District, J. M. Stearns, Republican; Seventh District, Edward McMullan, Republican.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Meigs and lady, from Washington; Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; Col. De Russy, of the U. S. A.; Dr. Herrick, of Albany; J. S. Dana, of the Interior Department, Washington, and Dr. E. Egbert, of the U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Hons. Russell Sage, of Troy; Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; J. R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, and E. Cook, of Iowa; Judge Radcliff and J. H. Humphrey, of Albany; G. P. White, of Pittsburgh; Z. Barnum, of Baltimore; J. B. Rose, of San Francisco; A. Dunham, of Hartford; Major Ledlie, of Utica; C. Kaljeb, of Bermuda, and E. M. Gilbert and family, of Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson and lady, of Baltimore; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; N. W. Pendergrast, of Phœnix Park; C. H. Davis, of the U. S. Navy; W. C. McCall, of the U. S. Army; M. Kinnear, of Halifax, and D. P. Noyes, of Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Morris, of the U. S. Army; Capt. Walker, of the United States Army; Dr. Lewis Lauber and Geo. R. Emery, of the United States Navy; W. H. Reese, of Philadelphia, and G. O. Van Bergen, of Connecticut, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mrs. Commodore Inman, Ex-Mayor Berret, of Washington, and E. T. Hughes, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieut. Pierce Crosley, of the United States Navy; Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, and Capt. E. G. Abbott, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dr. Paine, of Saratoga; Dr. N. S. Garns, of the United States Army, and W. C. Alexander, of New-Jersey, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 30.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT—but little done; no sales of RYE. BARLEY salable in car lots, at 61c. for Winter, 64c.@65c. for Spring four-rowed State, and 73c. for Canada West. OATS dull and unchanged at 32½c.@32¾c. CORN—nothing of moment doing, none offering afloat: sales, 1,000 bush. prime Western mixed at 53c., which is above the market, and receivers prefer storing to accepting present rates. WOOLY—sales, 200 bbls., at 20c.@20½c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—8,607 bbls. Flour, 897 bags Wheat, 1,563 bbls. Apples, 23 bales Hops, 122 bales Wool, 1,922 boxes Cheese, 20 bbls. Pork. Shipped by tows to-day, Sept. 28th—94,000 bush. Corn, 37,500 bush. Wheat, 23,300 bush. Oats, 2,000 bush. Feed, 5,500 bush. Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

FLOUR firm; sales to-day 3,000 bbls. at $5@$5 50. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.; White, $1 34@$1 38; Red, $1 24@$1 26. CORN active; Yellow, 56c. OATS in fair request at 30c.@32c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess PORK, $14 75. LARD, 9¼c. BACON steady at 8c.@10c. COFFEE advancing; no stock in first hands; Rio at 15½c.@16c.; Laguayra, 17c. SUGAR and MOLASSES continue to advance. WHISKY firm and advanced to 20c.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. S. J. Finlaysen, from Nassau, N. P.—H. Ford, Mr. Charlton.

In brig Peerless, from Bermuda—J. E. Hill, A. Darrell, W. H. Penny.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 56 | Sun sets.... 5 43 | Moon rises... 2 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 12 | Gov. Island. 6 01 | Hell Gate.... 7 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 30.

Cleared.

Ships Carolus Magnus, Ashley, Havre, W. Whitlock, Jr.; Wisconsin, Scott, Havre, Wm. T. Frost; Comet, Todd, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Abbie Brown, Curtis, Havre, Funch, Mincke & Wendt; Adele, (Ham.,) Clausen, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt.

Barks Houston, Share, Falmouth, for orders, Wakeman & Co.; Arrogance, (Br.,) Helder, Dunkirk.

Brig Northern Light, (Br.,) Robinson, Miramichi, N. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners M. B. Bramhall, Davey, Tarragona: Daniel Russell, Butler, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Lucy White, Arey, Providence, Wm. S. Brower & Co.; G. R. C., Hamilton, Porto Plata, D. R. De Wolf; Arctic, (Br.,) Rhodewall, Nassau, N. P.; Tariff, Provst, Stamford, Conn., master; Henry Elliott, (Br.,) Douglas, Fogo, N. F., J. S. Dealey; O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford, R. Sanford.

Barge Mary & Caroline, Adams, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Albany, Chadsey, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast, to L. Kenny; was stopped at Indian Head by the Potomac flotilla to await the darkness of the night to pass a rebel battery of four guns, erected on a high point of land on the Virginia shore, known as Cock Pit Point. This battery was firing into every vessel that attempted to pass.

U. S. gunboat —, from Mystic. Was towed to this City by steamtug J. A. Stevens, for her machinery.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Logan, (of Richmond, Me.,) Wood, Bristol Aug. 21, in ballast, to Nesmith & Sons. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Eliza Young, for New-York. Sept. 2, lat. 49 45, lon. 24 26, saw a large ship, with white lower masts and black mastheads; all three topmasts gone, no sail set except the foresail; was standing to the southward and eastward. The Grotto has experienced heavy westerly weather on the passage; lost sails, &c.

Ship M. R. Ludwig, (of Warren, Me.,) Miller, Liverpool 49 ds., in ballast, to J. W. Elwell & Co. Has had westerly winds most of the passage; has been 15 ds. from the Banks of Newfoundland.

Bark Catalina, (Span.,) Musanez, Havana 24 ds., in ballast, to Galway, Casado & Teller.

Bark H. Trowbridge, Duntze, Barbados Sept. 9, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Geestemunde, (Han.,) Kulken, Bremen Aug. 28, with mdse. and 45 passengers to E. Unkart.

Brig Lizzie Tuat, (of Calais,) Colson, Zaza Aug. 1, with sugar to J. Simpson. Sept. 25, lat. 37 27, lon. 74, experienced a heavy gale from S. E.; stove part of deck-load of molasses.

Brig Gen. Marshall, (of Belfast,) Seger, Guadaloupe Sept. 1, via St. Thomas 6th and Salt Cay 10th, with salt to Darrell & Co.

Brig Conception, (Span.,) Guerra, Havana 17 ds., in ballast, to Galway, Casado & Teller.

Brig Jane Duncan, (Br., of Sunderland,) Elliott, Halifax 8 ds., in ballast, to Jackson & Neill.

Brig Peerless, (Br., of Bermuda,) Doe, Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast, to McCall & Frith.

Schr. Swan, (Br., of Hal